



3 1761 03639 0631

PR
5417
A1
1847



The J. C. Saul Collection
of
Nineteenth Century
English Literature

Purchased in part
through a contribution to the
Library Funds made by the
Department of English in
University College.



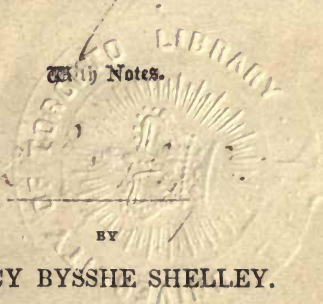
1076-1-1-

375598

QUEEN MAB:

A PHILOSOPHICAL POEM

With Notes.



BY

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

375598
21.2.40

London:

J. WATSON, 3, QUEEN'S HEAD PASSAGE,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

1847.



PR

5417

A1

1847

MEMOIR
OF
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

FIELD-PLACE, in the county of Sussex, was the spot where Percy Bysshe Shelley first saw the light. He was born on the 4th of August, 1792; and was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., of Castle-Goring. His family is an ancient one, and a branch of it has become the representative of the house of the illustrious Sir Philip Sidney of Penshurst. Despising honours which only rest upon the accidental circumstances of birth, Shelley was proud of this connection with an immortal name. At the customary age, about thirteen, he was sent to Eton School; and, before he had completed his fifteenth year, he published two novels, the "Rosicrucian" and "Zasterozzi." From Eton he removed to University College, Oxford, to mature his studies, at the age of sixteen, an earlier period than is usual. At Oxford he was, according to custom, imbued with the elements of logic; and he ventured, in contempt of the fiat of the University, to apply them to the investigation of questions which it is orthodox to take for granted. His original and uncompromising spirit of inquiry could not reconcile the limited use of logical principles. He boldly tested, or attempted to test, propositions which he imagined, the more they were obscure, and the more claim they had upon his credence, the greater was the necessity for examining them. His spirit was an inquiring one, and he fearlessly sought after what he believed to be truth, before, it is probable, he had acquired all the information necessary to guide him, from collateral sources—a common error of headstrong youth. This is the more likely to be the case, as, when time had matured his knowledge, he differed much on points upon which, in callow years and without an instructor, flung upon the world to form his own principles of action, guileless and vehement, he was wont to advocate strongly. Shelley possessed the bold quality of inquiring into the reason of every thing, and of resisting what he could not reconcile to be right according to his conscience. In some persons this has been denominated a virtue, in others a sin—just as it might happen to chime in with worldly custom or received opinion. At school he formed a conspiracy for resistance to that most odious and detestable

custom of English seminaries, *fagging*, which pedagogues are bold enough to defend openly at the present hour.

At Oxford he imprudently printed a dissertation on the being of a God, which caused his expulsion in his second term, as he refused to retract any of his opinions; and thereby incurred the marked displeasure of his father. This expulsion arising, as he believed conscientiously, from his avowal of what he thought to be true, did not deeply affect him. His mind seems to have been wandering in a maze of doubt at times between truth and error, ardently desirous of finding the truth, warm in its pursuit, but without a pole-star to guide him in steering after it. In this state of things he met with the "Political Justice" of Godwin, and read it with eagerness and delight. What he had wanted he had now found; he determined that justice should be his sole guide, and justice alone. He regarded not whether what he did was after the fashion of the world; he pursued the career he had marked out with sincerity, and excited censure for some of his actions and praise for others, bordering upon wonder, in proportion as they were singular, or as their motives could not be appreciated. His notions at the University tended to atheism; and, in a work which he published entitled "Queen Mab," it is evident that this doctrine had at one time a hold upon his mind. This was printed for private circulation only, and was pirated by a knavish bookseller and given to the public, long after the writer had altered many of the opinions expressed in it, disclaimed it, and lamented its having been printed. He spoke of the commonly-received notions of God with contempt; and hence the idea that he denied the being of any superintending first cause. He was not on this head sufficiently explicit. He seemed hopeless, in moments of low spirits, of there being such a ruling power as he wished, yet he ever clung to the idea of some "great spirit of intellectual beauty" being throughout all things. His life was inflexibly moral and benevolent. He acted up to the theory of his received doctrine of justice; and, after all the censures that were cast upon him, who shall impugn the man who thus acts and lives?

Shelley married at an early age a Miss Harriet Westbrooke, a very beautiful girl, much younger than himself, daughter of a coffeehouse-keeper, retired from business. By this marriage he so irritated his father, that he was entirely abandoned by him; but the lady's father allowed them £200 per annum, and they resided some time in Edinburgh and then in Ireland. The match was a Gretna-green one, and did not turn out happily. By this connection he had two children, the youngest of whom, born in 1813, is since dead. Consistent with his own views of marriage and its institution, Shelley paid his addresses to another lady, Miss Godwin, with whom, in July, 1814, he fled, accompanied by Miss Jane Claremont, her sister-in-law, to Uri, in Switzerland, from whence, after a few days' residence, they

suddenly quitted, suspecting they were watched by another lodger; they departed for Paris, on foot, and there found that the person to whom they had confided a large trunk of clothes had absconded with them: this hastened their return to England. A child was the fruit of this expedition. Shortly after they again quitted England, and went to Geneva, Como, and Venice. In a few months they revisited England, and took up their abode in Bath, from whence Shelley was suddenly called by the unexpected suicide of his wife, who destroyed herself on the 10th of November, 1816. Her fate hung heavy on the mind of her husband, who felt deep self-reproach that he had not selected a female of a higher order of intellect, who could appreciate better the feelings of one constituted as he was. Both were entitled to compassion, and both were sufferers by this unfortunate alliance. Shortly after the death of his first wife, Shelley, at the solicitation of her father, married Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, daughter of the celebrated authoress of the "Rights of Woman," and went to reside at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. That this second hymen was diametrically opposed to his own sentiments will be apparent from the following letter, addressed to Sir James Lawrence, on the perusal of one of that gentleman's works:—

"Lymouth, Barnstaple, Devon, August 17, 1812.

"SIR,—I feel peculiar satisfaction in seizing the opportunity which your politeness places in my power, of expressing to you personally (as I may say) a high acknowledgment of my sense of your talents and principles, which, before I conceived it possible that I should ever know you, I sincerely entertained. Your "Empire of the Nairs," which I read this spring, succeeded in making me a perfect convert to its doctrines. I then retained no doubts of the evils of marriage; Mrs. Wolstonecraft reasons too well for that; but I had been dull enough not to perceive the greatest argument against it, until developed in the "Nairs," viz. prostitution both *legal* and *illegal*.

"I am a young man, not of age, and have been married a year to a woman younger than myself. Love seems inclined to stay in the prison, and my only reason for putting him in chains, whilst convinced of the unholiness of the act, was a knowledge that, in the present state of society, if love is not thus villainously treated, she who is most loved will be treated worse by a misjudging world. In short, seduction, which term could have no meaning in a rational society, has now a most tremendous one; the fictitious merit attached to chastity has made that a forerunner to the most terrible ruins which in Malabar would be a pledge of honour and homage. If there is any enormous and desolating crime of which I should shudder to be accused, it is seduction. I need not say how I admire "Love;" and, little as a British public seems to appreciate its merit, in not permitting it to emerge from a first edition, it is

with satisfaction I find that justice had conceded abroad what bigotry has denied at home. I shall take the liberty of sending you any little publication I may give to the world. Mrs. S. joins with myself in hoping, if we come to London this winter, we may be favoured with the personal friendship of one whose writings we have learnt to esteem.

“Yours, very truly,

“PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.”

A circumstance arose out of his first marriage which attracted a good deal of notice from the public. As we have already mentioned, there were two children left, whom the Lord Chancellor Eldon took away from their father by one of his own arbitrary decrees, because the religious sentiments of Shelley were avowedly heterodox. No immorality of life, no breach of parental duty, was attempted to be proved; it was sufficient that the father did not give credit to religion as established by act of parliament, to cause the closest ties of nature to be rent asunder, and the connection of father and child to be for ever broken. This despotism of a law-officer has since been displayed in another case, where immorality of the parent was the alleged cause. Had the same law-officer, unhappily for England, continued to preside, no doubt the political sentiments of the parent would by and by furnish an excuse for such a monstrous tyranny over the rights of nature.

Shelley for ever sought to make mankind and things around him in harmony with a better state of moral existence. He was too young and inexperienced when he first acted upon this principle to perceive the obstacles which opposed the progress of his views, arising out of the usages and customs which rule mankind, and which, from the nature of things, it takes a long time to overcome. Ardent in the pursuit of the good he sought, he was always ready to meet the consequences of his actions; and, if any condemn them for their mistaken views, they ought to feel that charity should forbid their arraigning motives, when such proofs of sincerity were before them. The vermin who, under the specious title of “reviewers,” seek in England to crush every bud of genius that appears out of the pale of their own party, fell mercilessly upon the works of Shelley. The beauty and profundity which none but the furious zealots of a faction could deny—these were passed over in a sweeping torrent of vulgar vituperation by the servile and venal “Quarterly.”

During his residence at great Marlow, he composed his “Revolt of Islam.” In 1817 he left England, never to return to it, and directed his steps to Italy, where he resided partly at Venice, partly at Pisa near his friend Byron, and on the neighbouring coast. In the month of June, 1822, he was temporarily a resident in a house situated on the Gulf of Lerici. Being much attached to sea-excursions, he kept a boat, in which he

was in the habit of cruising along the coast. On the 7th of July, he set sail from Leghorn, where he had been to meet Mr Leigh Hunt, who had just then arrived in Italy, intending to return to Lerici. But he never reached that place; the boat in which he set sail was lost in a violent storm, and all on board perished. The following particulars of that melancholy event are extracted from the work of Mr. Leigh Hunt entitled "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries."

"In June, 1822, I arrived in Italy, in consequence of the invitation to set up a work with my friend and Lord Byron. Mr. Shelley was passing the summer season at a house he had taken for that purpose on the Gulf of Lerici; and, on hearing of my arrival at Leghorn, came thither, accompanied by Mr. Williams, formerly of the 8th Dragoons, who was then on a visit to him. He came to welcome his friend and family, and see us comfortably settled at Pisa. He accordingly went with us to that city; and, after remaining in it a few days, took leave on the night of the 7th of July, to return with Mr. Williams to Lerici, meaning to come back to us shortly. In a day or two the voyagers were missed. The afternoon of the 8th had been stormy, with violent squalls from the south-west. A night succeeded, broken up with that tremendous thunder and lightning which appals the stoutest seaman in the Mediterranean, dropping its bolts in all directions more like melted brass, or liquid pillars of fire, than any thing we conceive of lightning in our northern climate. The suspense and anguish of their friends need not be dwelt upon. A dreadful interval took place of more than a week, during which every inquiry and every fond hope were exhausted. At the end of that period our worst fears were confirmed. The following narrative of the particulars is from the pen of Mr. Trelawney, a friend of Lord Byron's, who had not long been acquainted with Mr. Shelley, but entertained the deepest regard for him:—

"Mr. Shelley, Mr. Williams (formerly of the 8th Dragoons), and one seaman, Charles Vivian, left Villa Magni, near Lerici, a small town, situate in the bay of Spezia, on the 30th of June, at twelve o'clock, and arrived the same night at Leghorn. Their boat had been built for Mr. Shelley, at Genoa, by a captain in the navy. It was twenty-four feet long, eight in the beam, schooner-rigged, with gaff topsails, &c., and drew four feet water. On Monday the 8th of July, at the same hour, they got under weigh to return home, having on board a quantity of household articles, four hundred dollars, a small canoe, and some books and manuscripts. At half-past twelve they made all sail out of the harbour with a light and favourable breeze, steering direct for Spezia. I had likewise weighed anchor to accompany them a few miles out in Lord Byron's schooner, the Bolivar; but there was some demur about papers from the

guard-boat; and they, fearful of losing the breeze, sailed without me. I re-anchored, and watched my friends, till their boat became a speck on the horizon, which was growing thick and dark, with heavy clouds moving rapidly, and gathering in the south-west quarter. I then retired to the cabin, where I had not been half an hour, before a man on deck told me a heavy squall had come on. We let go another anchor. The boats and vessels in the roads were scudding past us in all directions to get into harbour; and, in a moment, it blew a hard gale from the south-west, the sea, from excessive smoothness, foaming, breaking, and getting up into a very heavy swell. The wind, having shifted, was now directly against my friends. I felt confident they would be obliged to bear off for Leghorn; and, being anxious to hear of their safety, stayed on board till a late hour, but saw nothing of them. The violence of the wind did not continue above an hour; it then gradually subsided; and at eight o'clock, when I went on shore, it was almost a calm. It, however, blew hard at intervals during the night, with rain, and thunder and lightning. The lightning struck the mast of a vessel close to us, shivering it to splinters, killing two men, and wounding others. From these circumstances, becoming greatly alarmed for the safety of the voyagers, a note was despatched to Mr. Shelley's house at Lerici, the reply to which stated that nothing had been heard of him and his friend, which augmented our fears to such a degree, that couriers were despatched on the whole line of coast from Leghorn to Nice, to ascertain if they had put in any where, or if there had been any wreck, or indication of losses by sea. I immediately started for Via Reggio, having lost sight of the boat in that direction. My worst fears were almost confirmed on my arrival there, by news that a small canoe, two empty water-barrels, and a bottle, had been found on the shore, which things I recognized as belonging to the boat. I had still, however, warm hopes that these articles had been thrown overboard to clear them from useless lumber in the storm; and it seemed a general opinion that they had missed Leghorn, and put into Elba or Corsica, as nothing more was heard for eight days. This state of suspense becoming intolerable, I returned from Spezia to Via Reggio, where my worst fears were confirmed by the information that two bodies had been washed on shore, one on that night, very near the town, which, by the dress and stature, I knew to be Mr. Shelley's. Mr. Keats's last volume of "Lamia," "Isabella," &c., being open in the jacket pocket, confirmed it beyond a doubt. The body of Mr. Williams was subsequently found, near a tower on the Tuscan shore, about four miles from his companion. Both the bodies were greatly decomposed by the sea, but identified beyond a doubt. The seaman, Charles Vivian, was not found for nearly three weeks afterwards:—his body was interred on the spot on which a wave had washed it, in the vicinity of Massa.

“ ‘After a variety of applications to the Lucchese and Tuscan governments, and our ambassador at Florence, I obtained, from the kindness and exertions of Mr. Dawkins, an order to the officer commanding the tower of Migliarino (near to which Lieutenant Williams had been cast, and buried in the sand), that the body should be at my disposal. I likewise obtained an order to the same effect to the commandant of Via Reggio, to deliver up the remains of Mr. Shelley, it having been decided by the friends of the parties that the bodies should be reduced to ashes by fire, as the readiest mode of conveying them to the places where the deceased would have wished to repose, as well as of removing all objections respecting the quarantine laws, which had been urged against their disinterment. Every thing being prepared for the requisite purposes, I embarked on board Lord Byron’s schooner, with my friend Captain Shenley, and sailed on the 13th of August. After a tedious passage of eleven hours, we anchored off Via Reggio, and fell in with two small vessels, which I had hired at Leghorn some days before for the purpose of ascertaining, by the means used to recover sunken vessels, the place in which my friend’s boat had foundered. They had on board the captain of a fishing-boat, who, having been overtaken in the same squall, had witnessed the sinking of the boat, without (as he says) the possibility of assisting her. After dragging the bottom, in the place which he indicated, for six days without finding her, I sent them back to Leghorn, and went on shore. The major commanding the town, with the captain of the port, accompanied me to the governor. He received us very courteously, and did not object to the removal of our friend’s remains, but to burning them, as the latter was not specified in the order. However, after some little explanation, he assented, and we gave the necessary directions for making every preparation to commence our painful undertaking next morning.’

“ It was thought that the whole of these melancholy operations might have been performed in one day: but the calculation turned out to be erroneous. Mr. Williams’s remains were commenced with. Mr. Trelawney and Captain Shenley were at the tower by noon, with proper persons to assist, and were joined shortly by Lord Byron and myself. A portable furnace and a tent had been prepared. ‘Wood,’ continues Mr. Trelawney, ‘we found in abundance on the beach, old trees and parts of wrecks. Within a few paces of the spot where the body lay, there was a rude-built shed of straw, forming a temporary shelter for soldiers at night, when performing the coast patrol duty. The grave was at high-water mark, some eighteen paces from the surf, as it was then breaking; the distance about four miles and a half from Via Reggio. The magnificent bay of Spezia is on the right of this spot, Leghorn on the left, at equal distances of about twenty-two miles. The headlands, projecting boldly and far into the sea, form a deep and danger-

ous gulf, with a heavy swell and a strong current generally running right into it. A vessel embayed in this gulf, and overtaken by one of the squalls so common upon the coast of it, is almost certain to be wrecked. The loss of small craft is great; and the shallowness of the water, and breaking of the surf, preventing approach to the shore, or boats going out to assist, the loss of lives is in proportion. It was in the centre of this bay, about four or five miles at sea, in fifteen or sixteen fathom water, with a light breeze under a crowd of sail, that the boat of our friends was suddenly taken clap aback by a sudden and very violent squall; and it is supposed that, in attempting to bear up under such a press of canvass, all the sheets fast, the hands unprepared, and only three persons on board, the boat filled to leeward; and, having two tons of ballast, and not being decked, went down on the instant; not giving them a moment to prepare themselves by even taking off their boots, or seizing an oar. Mr. Williams was the only one who could swim, and he but indifferently. The spot where Mr. Williams's body lay was well adapted for a man of his imaginative cast of mind, and I wished his remains to rest undisturbed; but it was willed otherwise. Before us was the sea, with islands; behind us the Apennines; beside us, a large tract of thick wood, stunted and twisted into fantastic shapes by the sea-breeze.—The heat was intense, the sand being so scorched as to render standing on it painful.'

"Mr. Trelawney proceeds to describe the disinterment and burning of Mr. Williams's remains. Calumny, which never shows itself grosser than in its charges of want of refinement, did not spare even these melancholy ceremonies. The friends of the deceased, though they took no pains to publish the proceeding, were accused of wishing to make a sensation; of doing a horrible and unfeeling thing, &c. The truth was, that the nearest connections, both of Mr. Shelley and Mr. Williams, wished to have their remains interred in regular places of burial; and that for this purpose they could be removed in no other manner. Such being the case, it is admitted that the mourners did not refuse themselves the little comfort of supposing that lovers of books and antiquity, like Mr. Shelley and his friend, would not have been sorry to foresee this part of their fate. Among the materials for burning, as many of the gracefuller and more classical articles as could be procured,—frankincense, wine, &c.—were not forgotten.

"The proceedings of the next day, with Mr. Shelley's remains, exactly resembled those of the foregoing, with the exception of there being two assistants less. On both days, the extraordinary beauty of the flame arising from the funeral pile was noticed. Mr. Shelley's remains were taken to Rome, and deposited in the Protestant burial-ground, near those of a child he had lost in that city, and of Mr. Keats. It is the cemetery he speaks of in the preface to his *Elegy on the death of his*

young friend, as calculated to 'make one in love with death, to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place.'—The generous reader will be glad to hear that the remains of Mr. Shelley were attended to their final abode by some of the most respectable English residents in Rome. He was sure to awaken the sympathy of gallant and accomplished spirits wherever he went, alive or dead. The remains of Mr. Williams were taken to England. Mr. Williams was a very intelligent, good-hearted man, and his death was deplored by friends worthy of him.—”

Shelley was thirty years old when he died. He was tall and slender in his figure, and stooped a little in the shoulders, though perfectly well-made. The expression of his features was mild and good. His complexion was fair, and his cheeks coloured. His eyes were large and lively; and the whole turn of his face, which was small, was graceful and full of sensibility. He was subject to attacks of a disorder which forced him to lie down (if in the open air, upon the ground) until they were over; yet he bore them kindly and without a murmur. His disposition was amiable, and even the word “pious” has been applied to his conduct as regarded others, to his love of nature, and to his ideas of that power which pervades all things. He was very fond of music; frugal in all but his charities, often to considerable self-denial, and loved to do acts of generosity and kindness. He was a first-rate scholar; and, besides the languages of antiquity, well understood the German, Italian, and French tongues. He was an excellent metaphysician, and was no slight adept in natural philosophy. He loved to study in the open air, in the shadow of the wood, or by the side of the water-fall. In short, he was a singular illustration of the force of natural genius bursting the bonds of birth and habit, and the conventional ties of the circle in which he was born, and soaring high under the direction of his own spirit, chartless and alone. He steered by his own ideas of justice; hence he was ever at war with things which reason and right had no hand in establishing,—radically wrong in themselves, perhaps, or to be changed for the better, but by usage become second nature to society, or at least to that far larger proportion of it which lives by custom alone. He had no value for what the mass of men estimate as desirable; a seat in the senate he declined, though he might have enriched himself by its acceptance. He seemed to commit the mistake of others before him, in dreaming of the perfectibility of man. An anecdote is related of him that, at a ball of fashion where he was a leading character, and the most elegant ladies of the crowd expected the honour of being led out by him, he selected a friendless girl for a partner, who was scorned by her companions, having lain under the imputation of an unlucky mishap some time preceding.

The books in which he commonly read were the Greek writers; in the tragedians particularly he was deeply versed

The Bible was a work of great admiration with him, and his frequent study. For the character of Christ and his doctrines he had great reverence, the axiom of the founder of Christianity being that by which he endeavoured to shape his course in despite of all obstacles. In pecuniary matters he was liberal. Uncharitable indeed must that man have been who doubted the excellence of his intentions, or charged him with wilful error: who then shall judge a being of whom this may be said, save his Creator?—who that lives in the way he sees others live, without regard to the mode being right or wrong, shall charge him with crime who tries to reconcile together his life and his aspirations after human perfectibility? Shelley had his faults as well as other men, but on the whole it appears that his deviations from the vulgar routine form the great sum of the charges made against him. His religious sentiments were between him and his God.

The writings of Shelley are too deep to be popular, but there is no reader possessing taste and judgment who will not do homage to his pen. He was a poet of great power, he felt intensely, and his works every where display the ethereal spirit of genius of a rare order—abstract, perhaps, but not less powerful: his is the poetry of intellect, not that of the Lakers; his theme is the high one of intellectual nature and lofty feeling, not of waggoners or idiot children. His faults in writing are obvious, but equally so are his beauties. He is too much of a philosopher, and dwells too much upon favourite images that draw less upon our sympathies than those of social life. His language is lofty, and no one knows better how to cull, arrange, and manage the syllables of his native tongue. He thoroughly understood metrical composition.

Shelley began to publish prematurely, as we have already stated, at the early age of fifteen; but it was not till about the year 1811 or 1812 that he seems first to have devoted his attention to poetical composition. To enumerate his poetical works here would be a useless task. His "Prometheus Unbound" is a noble work; his "Cenci" and "Adonais" are his principal works in point of merit. Love was one of his favourite themes, as it is with all poets, and he has ever touched it with a master-hand. The subject of the "Cenci" is badly selected, but it is nobly written, and admirably sustained. Faults it has, but they are amply redeemed by its beauties. It is only from the false clamour raised against him during his life-time that his poems have not been more read. No scholar, no one having the slightest pretensions to true taste in poetry, can be without them. It may be boldly prophesied that they will one day be more read than they have ever yet been, and more understood. In no nation but England do the reading public suffer others to judge for them, and pin their ideas of the defects or beauties of their national writers upon the partial diatribes of hired pens, and the splenetic out-pourings of faction. It is astonishing how

the nation of Newton and Locke is thus contented to suffer itself to be deceived and mis-led by literary Machiavelism.

The following preface to the author's Posthumous Poems contains much to interest the admirers of his genius. The circumstance of its being from the pen of Mrs. Shelley will still farther recommend it:—

“It had been my wish, on presenting the public with the Posthumous Poems of Mr. Shelley, to have accompanied them by a biographical notice. As it appeared to me, that at this moment a narration of the events of my husband's life would come more gracefully from other hands than mine, I applied to Mr. Leigh Hunt. The distinguished friendship that Mr. Shelley felt for him, and the enthusiastic affection with which Mr. Leigh Hunt clings to his friend's memory, seemed to point him out as the person best calculated for such an undertaking. His absence from this country, which prevented our mutual explanation, has unfortunately rendered my scheme abortive. I do not doubt but that, on some other occasion, he will pay this tribute to his lost friend, and sincerely regret that the volume which I edit has not been honoured by its insertion.

“The comparative solitude in which Mr. Shelley lived was the occasion that he was personally known to few; and his fearless enthusiasm in the cause which he considered the most sacred upon earth, the improvement of the moral and physical state of mankind, was the chief reason why he, like other illustrious reformers, was pursued by hatred and calumny. No man was ever more devoted than he to the endeavour of making those around him happy; no man ever possessed friends more unfeignedly attached to him. The ungrateful world did not feel his loss, and the gap it made seemed to close as quickly over his memory as the murderous sea above his living frame. Hereafter men will lament that his transcendent powers of intellect were extinguished before they had bestowed on them their choicest treasures. To his friends his loss is irremediable: the wise, the brave, the gentle, is gone for ever! He is to them as a bright vision, whose radiant track, left behind in the memory, is worth all the realities that society can afford. Before the critics contradict me, let them appeal to any one who had ever known him: to see him was to love him; and his presence, like Ithuriel's spear, was alone sufficient to disclose the falsehood of the tale which his enemies whispered in the ear of the ignorant world.

“His life was spent in the contemplation of nature, in arduous study, or in acts of kindness and affection. He was an elegant scholar and a profound metaphysician: without possessing much scientific knowledge, he was unrivalled in the justness and extent of his observations on natural objects; he knew every plant by its name, and was familiar with the history and habits of every production of the earth: he could interpret without a

fault each appearance in the sky, and the varied phenomena of heaven and earth filled him with deep emotion. He made his study and reading-room of the shadowed copse, the stream, the lake, and the water-fall. Ill health and continual pain preyed upon his powers; and the solitude in which we lived, particularly on our first arrival in Italy, although congenial to his feelings, must frequently have weighed upon his spirits: those beautiful and affecting 'Lines, written in Dejection at Naples,' were composed at such an interval; but, when in health, his spirits were buoyant and youthful to an extraordinary degree.

"Such was his love for nature, that every page of his poetry is associated in the minds of his friends with the loveliest scenes of the countries which he inhabited. In early life he visited the most beautiful parts of this country and Ireland. Afterwards the Alps of Switzerland became his inspirers. 'Prometheus Unbound' was written among the deserted and flower-grown ruins of Rome; and, when he made his home under the Pisan hills, their roofless recesses harboured him as he composed 'The Witch of Atlas,' 'Adonais,' and 'Hellas.' In the wild but beautiful Bay of Spezia, the winds and waves which he loved became his playmates. His days were chiefly spent on the water; the management of his boat, its alterations and improvements, were his principal occupation. At night, when the unclouded moon shone on the calm sea, he often went alone in his little shallop to the rocky caves that bordered it, and, sitting beneath their shelter, wrote 'The Triumph of Life,' the last of his productions. The beauty but strangeness of this lonely place, the refined pleasure which he felt in the companionship of a few selected friends, our entire sequestration from the rest of the world, all contributed to render this period of his life one of continued enjoyment. I am convinced that the two months we passed there were the happiest he had ever known: his health even rapidly improved, and he was never better than when I last saw him, full of spirits and joy, embark for Leghorn, that he might there welcome Leigh Hunt to Italy. I was to have accompanied him, but illness confined me to my room, and thus put the seal on my misfortune. His vessel bore out of sight with a favourable wind, and I remained awaiting his return by the breakers of that sea which was about to engulf him.

"He spent a week at Pisa, employed in kind offices towards his friend, and enjoying with keen delight the renewal of their intercourse. He then embarked with Mr. Williams, the chosen and beloved sharer of his pleasures and of his fate, to return to us. We waited for them in vain; the sea by its restless moaning seemed to desire to inform us of what we would not learn:—but a veil may be drawn over such misery. The real anguish of these moments transcended all the fictions that the most glowing imagination ever pourtrayed: our seclusion, the savage nature of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, and our immediate vicinity

to the troubled sea, combined to imbue with strange horror our days of uncertainty. The truth was at last known,—a truth that made our loved and lovely Italy appear a tomb, its sky a pall. Every heart echoed the deep lament; and my only consolation was in the praise and earnest love that each voice bestowed and each countenance demonstrated for him we had lost,—not, I fondly hope, for ever: his unearthly and elevated nature is a pledge of the continuation of his being, although in an altered form. Rome received his ashes; they are deposited beneath its weed-grown wall, and ‘the world’s sole monument’ is enriched by his remains.

“‘Julian and Maddalo,’ ‘The Witch of Atlas,’ and most of the Translations, were written some years ago, and, with the exception of the ‘Cyclops,’ and the scenes from the ‘Magico Prodigioso,’ may be considered as having received the author’s ultimate corrections. ‘The Triumph of Life’ was his last work, and was left in so unfinished a state, that I arranged it in its present form with great difficulty. Many of the Miscellaneous Poems, written on the spur of the occasion, and never retouched, I found among his manuscript books, and have carefully copied: I have subjoined, whenever I have been able, the date of their composition.

“I do not know whether the critics will reprehend the insertion of some of the most imperfect among these; but I frankly own, that I have been more actuated by the fear lest any monument of his genius should escape me, than the wish of presenting nothing but what was complete to the fastidious reader. I feel secure that the Lovers of Shelley’s Poetry (who know how more than any other poet of the present day every line and word he wrote is instinct with peculiar beauty) will pardon and thank me: I consecrate this volume to them.

“MARY W. SHELLEY.

“London, June 1, 1824.”

The above outline of Mr. Shelley’s life and writings is taken from an edition of his Poetical Works, published at Paris in 1829, by A. and W. Galigani.
J W.

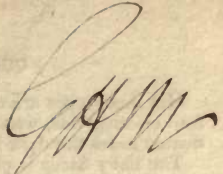
TO HARRIET * * * * *

Whose is the love that, gleaming through the world,
Wards off the poisonous arrow of its scorn?
Whose is the warm and partial praise,
Virtue's most sweet reward?

Beneath whose looks did my reviving soul
Riper in truth and virtuous daring grow?
Whose eyes have I gazed fondly on,
And loved mankind the more?

Harriet! on thine:—thou wert my purer mind;
Thou wert the inspiration of my song;
Thine are these early wilding flowers,
Though garlanded by me.

Then press unto thy breast this pledge of love,
And know, though time may change and years may roll,
Each flowret gathered in my heart
It consecrates to thine.



QUEEN MAB.

I.

How wonderful is Death,
Death and his brother Sleep !
One, pale as yonder waning moon
With lips of lurid blue ;
The other, rosy as the morn
When throned on ocean's wave
It blushes o'er the world :
Yet both so passing wonderful !

Hath then the gloomy Power
Whose reign is in the tainted sepulchres
Seized on her sinless soul ?
Must then that peerless form
Which love and admiration cannot view
Without a beating heart, those azure veins
Which steal like streams along a field of snow,
That lovely outline, which is fair
As breathing marble, perish ?
Must putrefaction's breath
Leave nothing of this heavenly sight
But loathsomeness and ruin ?
Spare nothing but a gloomy theme,
On which the lightest heart might moralize ?
Or is it only a sweet slumber
Stealing o'er sensation,
Which the breath of roseate morning
Chaseth into darkness ?
Will Ianthe wake again,
And give that faithful bosom joy
Whose sleepless spirit waits to catch
Light, life, and rapture from her smile ?

Yes ! she will wake again,
Although her glowing limbs are motionless,
And silent those sweet lips,
Once breathing eloquence,
That might have soothed a tiger's rage,
Or thawed the cold heart of a conqueror.

Her dewy eyes are closed,
 And on their lids, whose texture fine
 Scarce hides the dark blue orbs beneath,
 The baby Sleep is pillowed :
 Her golden tresses shade
 The bosom's stainless pride,
 Curling like tendrils of the parasite
 Around a marble column.

Hark ! whence that rushing sound ?
 'Tis like the wondrous strain
 That round a lonely ruin swells,
 Which, wandering on the echoing shore,
 The enthusiast hears at evening :
 'Tis softer than the west wind's sigh :
 'Tis wilder than the unmeasured notes
 Of that strange lyre whose strings
 The genii of the breezes sweep :
 Those lines of rainbow light
 Are like the moonbeams when they fall
 Through some cathedral window, but the tints
 Are such as may not find
 Comparison on earth.

Behold the chariot of the Fairy Queen !
 Celestial coursers paw the unyielding air ;
 Their filmy pennons at her word they furl,
 And stop obedient to the reins of light :
 These the Queen of spells drew in,
 She spread a charm around the spot,
 And leaning graceful from the ethereal car,
 Long did she gaze, and silently,
 Upon the slumbering maid.

Oh ! not the visioned poet in his dreams,
 When silvery clouds float through the wildered brain,
 When every sight of lovely, wild and grand
 Astonishes, enraptures, elevates,
 When fancy at a glance combines
 The wondrous and the beautiful,—
 So bright, so fair, so wild a shape
 Hath ever yet beheld,
 As that which reined the coursers of the air ;
 And poured the magic of her gaze
 Upon the maiden's sleep.

The broad and yellow moon
 Shone dimly through her form—
 That form of fauntless symmetry ;
 The pearly and pellucid car

Moved not the moonlight's line :
 'Twas not an earthly pageant :
 Those who had looked upon the sight,
 Passing all human glory,
 Saw not the yellow moon,
 Saw not the mortal scene,
 Heard not the night-wind's rush,
 Heard not an earthly sound,
 Saw but the fairy pageant,
 Heard but the heavenly strains
 That filled the lonely dwelling.

The Fairy's frame was slight, yon fibrous cloud,
 That catches but the palest tinge of even,
 And which the straining eye can hardly seize
 When melting into eastern twilight's shadow,
 Were scarce so thin, so slight ; but the fair star
 That gems the glittering coronet of morn,
 Sheds not a light so mild, so powerful,
 As that which, bursting from the Fairy's form,
 Spread a purpureal halo round the scene,
 Yet with an undulating motion,
 Swayed to her outline gracefully.

From her celestial car
 The Fairy Queen descended,
 And thrice she waved her wand
 Circed with wreaths of amaranth :
 Her thin and misty form
 Moved with the moving air,
 And the clear silver tones,
 As thus she spoke, were such
 As are unheard by all but gifted ear.

FAIRY.

Stars ! your balmiest influence shed !
 Elements ! your wrath suspend !
 Sleep, Ocean, in the rocky bounds
 That circle thy domain !
 Let not a breath be seen to stir
 Around yon grass-grown ruin's height,
 Let even the restless gossamer
 Sleep on the moveless air !
 Soul of Ianthe ! thou,
 Judged alone worthy of the envied boon,
 That waits the good and the sincere ; that waits
 Those who have struggled, and with resolute will
 Vanquished earth's pride and meanness, burst the chains,
 The icy chains of custom, and have shone

The day-stars of their age ;—Soul of Ianthe !
Awake ! arise !

Sudden arose
Ianthe's Soul ; it stood
All beautiful in naked purity,
The perfect semblance of its bodily frame.
Instinct with inexpressible beauty and grace,
Each stain of earthliness
Had passed away, it reassumed
Its native dignity, and stood
Immortal amid ruin.

Upon the couch the body lay
Wrapt in the depth of slumber :
Its features were fixed and meaningless,
Yet animal life was there,
And every organ yet performed
Its natural functions : 't was a sight
Of wonder to behold the body and soul.
The self-same lineaments, the same
Marks of identity were there :
Yet, oh, how different ! One aspires to Heaven,
Pants for its sempiternal heritage,
And ever changing, ever rising still,
Wantons in endless being.
The other, for a time the unwilling sport
Of circumstance and passion, struggles on ;
Fleets through its sad duration rapidly ;
Then like an useless and worn-out machine,
Rots, perishes, and passes.

FAIRY.

Spirit ! who hast dived so deep ;
Spirit ! who hast soared so high ;
Thou the fearless, thou the mild,
Accept the boon thy worth hath earned,
Ascend the car with me.

SPIRIT.

Do I dream ? is this new feeling
But a visioned ghost of slumber ?
If indeed I am a soul,
A free, a disembodied soul,
Speak again to me.

FAIRY.

I am the Fairy MAB : to me 'tis given
The wonders of the human world to keep :

The secrets of the immeasurable past,
 In the unfailing consciences of men,
 Those stern, unflattering chroniclers, I find :
 The future, from the causes which arise
 In each event, I gather : not the sting
 Which retributive memory implants
 In the hard bosom of the selfish man ;
 Nor that extatic and exulting throb
 Which virtue's votary feels when he sums up
 The thoughts and actions of a well-spent day,
 Are unforeseen, unregistered by me :
 And it is yet permitted me, to rend
 The veil of mortal frailty, that the spirit
 Clothed in its changeless purity, may know
 How soonest to accomplish the great end
 For which it hath its being, and may taste
 That peace, which in the end all life will share.
 This is the meed of virtue ; happy Soul,
 Ascend the car with me !

The chains of earth's immurement
 Fell from Ianthe's spirit ;
 They shrank and brake like bandages of straw
 Beneath a wakened giant's strength.
 She knew her glorious change,
 And felt in apprehension uncontrolled
 New raptures opening round :
 Each day-dream of her mortal life,
 Each frenzied vision of the slumbers
 That closed each well-spent day,
 Seemed now to meet reality.

The Fairy and the Soul proceeded ;
 The silver clouds parted ;
 And as the car of magic they ascended,
 Again the speechless music swelled,
 Again the coursers of the air
 Unfurled their azure pennons, and the Queen
 Shaking the beamy reins
 Bade them pursue their way.

The magic car moved on.
 The night was fair, and countless stars
 Studded heaven's dark blue vault,—
 Just o'er the eastern wave
 Peeped the first faint smile of morn :—
 The magic car moved on—
 From the celestial hoofs
 The atmosphere in flaming sparkles flew,
 And where the burning wheels
 Eddied above the mountain's loftiest peak,

Was traced a line of lightning.
 Now it flew far above a rock,
 The utmost verge of earth,
 The rival of the Andes, whose dark brow
 Lowered o'er the silver sea.

Far, far below the chariot's path,
 Calm as a slumbering babe,
 Tremendous Ocean lay.
 The mirror of its stillness shewed
 The pale and waning stars,
 The chariot's fiery track,
 And the grey light of morn
 Tinging those fleecy clouds
 That canopied the dawn.
 Seemed it, that the chariot's way
 Lay through the midst of an immense concave,
 Radiant with million constellations, tinged
 With shades of infinite colour;
 And semicircled with a belt
 Flashing incessant meteors.

The magic car moved on.
 As they approached their goal
 The coursers seemed to gather speed ;
 The sea no longer was distinguished ; earth
 Appeared a vast and shadowy sphere ;
 The sun's ^(a) unclouded orb
 Rolled through the black convave ;
 Its rays of rapid light
 Parted around the chariot's swifter course
 And fell, like ocean's feathery spray
 Dashed from the boiling surge
 Before a vessel's prow.

The magic car moved on.
 Earth's distant orb appeared
 The smallest light that twinkles in the heaven ;
 Whilst round the chariot's way
 Innumerable systems ^(b) rolled,
 And countless spheres diffused
 An ever-varying glory.
 It was a sight of wonder : some
 Were horned like the crescent moon ;
 Some shed a mild and silver beam
 Like Hesperus o'er the western sea ;
 Some dash'd athwart with trains of flame,
 Like worlds to death and ruin driven ;
 Some shone like suns, and as the chariot passed,
 Eclipsed all other light.

Spirit of Nature! here!
 In this interminable wilderness
 Of worlds, at whose immensity
 Even soaring fancy staggers,
 Here is thy fitting temple.
 Yet not the lightest leaf
 That quivers to the passing breeze
 Is less instinct with thee:
 Yet not the meanest worm
 That lurks in graves and fattens on the dead
 Less shares thy eternal breath.
 Spirit of Nature! thou!
 Imperishable as this scene,
 Here is thy fitting temple.

II.

If solitude hath ever led thy steps
 To the wild ocean's echoing shore,
 And thou hast lingered there,
 Until the sun's broad orb
 Seemed resting on the burnished wave,
 Thou must have marked the lines
 Of purple gold, that motionless
 Hung o'er the sinking sphere:
 Thou must have marked the billowy clouds
 Edged with intolerable radiancy
 Towering like rocks of jet
 Crowned with a diamond wreath.
 And yet there is a moment,
 When the sun's highest point
 Peeps like a star o'er ocean's western edge,
 When those far clouds of feathery gold,
 Shaded with deepest purple, gleam
 Like islands on a dark blue sea;
 Then has thy fancy soared above the earth,
 And furled its wearied wing
 Within the Fairy's fane.

Yet not the golden islands
 Gleaming in yon flood of light,
 Nor the feathery curtains
 Stretching o'er the sun's bright couch,
 Nor the burnished ocean waves

Paving that gorgeous dome,
 So fair, so wonderful a sight
 As Mab's ethereal palace could afford.
 Yet likest evening's vault, that faery Hall!
 As Heaven, low resting on the wave, it spread
 Its floors of flashing light,
 Its vast and azure dome,
 Its fertile golden islands
 Floating on a silver sea ;
 Whilst suns their mingling beamings darted
 Through clouds of circumambient darkness,
 And pearly battlements around
 Looked o'er the immense of Heaven.

The magic car no longer moved.
 The Fairy and the Spirit
 Entered the Hall of Spells :
 Those golden clouds
 That rolled in glittering billows
 Beneath the azure canopy
 With the ethereal footsteps, trembled not :
 The light and crimson mists,
 Floating to strains of thrilling melody
 Through that unearthly dwelling,
 Yielded to every movement of the will.
 Upon their passive swell the Spirit leaned,
 And, for the varied bliss that pressed around,
 Used not the glorious privilege
 Of virtue and of wisdom.

Spirit ! the Fairy said,
 And pointed to the gorgeous dome,
 This is a wondrous sight
 And mocks all human grandeur ;
 But, were it virtue's only meed, to dwell
 In a celestial palace, all resigned
 To pleasurable impulses, immured
 Within the prison of itself, the will
 Of changeless nature would be unfulfilled.
 Learn to make others happy. Spirit, come !
 This is thine high reward :—the past shall rise ;
 Thou shalt behold the present ; I will teach
 The secrets of the future.

The Fairy and the Spirit
 Approached the overhanging battlement.—
 Below lay stretched the universe !
 There, far as the remotest line
 That bounds imagination's flight,
 Countless and unending orbs

In mazy motion intermingled,
 Yet still fulfilled immutably
 Eternal nature's law.
 Above, below, around
 The circling systems formed
 A wilderness of harmony ;
 Each with undeviating aim,
 In eloquent silence, through the depths of space
 Pursued its wondrous way.

There was a little light
 That twinkled in the misty distance :
 None but a spirit's eye
 Might ken that rolling orb ;
 None but a spirit's eye,
 And in no other place
 But that celestial dwelling, might behold
 Each action of this earth's inhabitants.
 But matter, space and time
 In those ærial mansions cease to act ;
 And all-prevailing wisdom, when it reaps
 The harvest of its excellence, o'erbounds
 Those obstacles, of which an earthly soul
 Fears to attempt the conquest.

The Fairy pointed to the earth.
 The Spirit's intellectual eye
 Its kindred beings recognized.
 The thronging thousands, to a passing view,
 Seemed like an anthill's citizens.
 How wonderful ! that even
 The passions, prejudices, interests,
 That sway the meanest being, the weak touch
 That moves the finest nerve,
 And in one human brain
 Causes the faintest thought, becomes a link
 In the great chain of nature.

Behold, the Fairy cried,
 Palmyra's ruined palaces !—
 Behold ! where grandeur frowned ;
 Behold ! where pleasure smiled ;
 What now remains ?—the memory
 Of senselessness and shame—
 What is immortal there ?
 Nothing—it stands to tell
 A melancholy tale, to give
 An awful warning : soon
 Oblivion will steal silently
 The remnant of its fame.

Monarchs and conquerors there
 Proud o'er prostrate millions trod—
 The earthquakes of the human race ;
 Like them, forgotten when the ruin
 That marks their shock is past.

Beside the eternal Nile,
 The Pyramids have risen.
 Nile shall pursue his changeless way :
 Those pyramids shall fall ;
 Yea ! not a stone shall stand to tell
 The spot whereon they stood ;
 Their very scite shall be forgotten,
 As is their builder's name !

Behold yon sterile spot ;
 Where now the wandering Arab's tent
 Flaps in the desert-blast.
 There once old Salem's haughty fane
 Reared high to heaven its thousand golden domes,
 And in the blushing face of day
 Exposed its shameful glory.

Oh ! many a widow, many an orphan cursed
 The building of that fane ; and many a father,
 Worn out with toil and slavery, implored
 The poor man's God to sweep it from the earth,
 And spare his children the detested task
 Of piling stone on stone, and poisoning
 The choicest days of life,
 To soothe a dotard's vanity.

There an inhuman and uncultured race
 Howled hideous praises to their Demon-God ;
 They rushed to war, tore from the mother's womb
 The unborn child,—old age and infancy
 Promiscuous perished ; their victorious arms
 Left not a soul to breathe. Oh ! they were fiends :
 But what was he who taught them that the God
 Of nature and benevolence had given
 A special sanction to the trade of blood ?
 His name and theirs are fading, and the tales
 Of this barbarian nation, which imposture
 Recites till terror credits, are pursuing
 Itself into forgetfulness.

Where Athens, Rome, and Sparta stood,
 There is a moral desert now :
 The mean and miserable huts,
 The yet more wretched palaces,
 Contrasted with those antient fanes,
 Now crumbling to oblivion ;

The long and lonely colonnades,
 Through which the ghost of Freedom stalks,
 Seem like a well-known tune,
 Which, in some dear scene we have loved to hear,
 Remembered now in sadness.
 But, oh! how much more changed,
 How gloomier is the contrast
 Of human nature there!

Where Socrates expired, a tyrant's slave,
 A coward and a fool, spreads death around—
 Then, shuddering, meets his own.

BC. 43
bit
 Where Cicero and Antoninus lived,
 A cowed and hypocritical monk
 Prays, curses and deceives.

at Athens
BC. 400

Spirit! ten thousand years
 Have scarcely past away,
 Since, in the waste where now the savage drinks
 His enemy's blood, and aping Europe's sons,
 Wakes the unholy song of war,
 Arose a stately city,

Metropolis of the western continent:

There, now, the mossy column-stone,
 Indented by time's unrelaxing grasp,
 Which once appeared to brave
 All, save its country's ruin;
 There the wide forest scene,

Rude in the uncultivated loveliness
 Of gardens long run wild,

Seems, to the unwilling sojourner, whose steps
 Chance in that desert has delayed,
 Thus to have stood since earth was what it is.

Yet once it was the busiest haunt,
 Whither, as to a common centre, flocked
 Strangers, and ships, and merchandize:

Once peace and freedom blest
 The cultivated plain:

But wealth, that curse of man,
 Blighted the bud of its prosperity:
 Virtue and wisdom, truth and liberty,
 Fled, to return not, until man shall know
 That they alone can give the bliss

Worthy a soul that claims
 Its kindred with eternity.

There's not one atom of yon earth
 But once was living man;
 Nor the minutest drop of rain,
 That hangeth in its thinnest cloud,
 But flowed in human veins:

And from the burning plains
 Where Lybian monsters yell,
 From the most gloomy glens
 Of Greenland's sunless clime,
 To where the golden fields
 Of fertile England spread
 Their harvest to the day,
 Thou canst not find one spot
 Whereon no city stood.

How strange is human pride !
 I tell thee that those living things,
 To whom the fragile blade of grass,
 That springeth in the morn
 And perisheth ere noon,
 Is an unbounded world ;
 I tell thee that those viewless beings,
 Whose mansion is the smallest particle
 Of the impassive atmosphere,
 Think, feel and live like man ;
 That their affections and antipathies,
 Like his, produce the laws
 Ruling their moral state ;
 And the minutest throb
 That through their frame diffuses
 The slightest, faintest motion,
 Is fixed and indispensable
 As the majestic laws
 That rule yon rolling orbs.

The Fairy paused. The Spirit,
 In extacy of admiration, felt
 All knowledge of the past revived ; the events
 Of old and wondrous times,
 Which dim tradition interruptedly
 Teaches the credulous vulgar, were unfolded
 In just perspective to the view ;
 Yet dim from their infinitude.

The Spirit seemed to stand
 High on an isolated pinnacle ;
 The flood of ages combating below,
 The depth of the unbounded universe
 Above, and all around
 Nature's unchanging harmony.

III.

FAIRY ! the Spirit said,
 And on the Queen of spells
 Fixed her etherial eyes,
 I thank thee. Thou hast given
 A boon which I will not resign, and taught
 A lesson not to be unlearned. I know
 The past, and thence I will essay to glean
 A warning for the future, so that man
 May profit by his errors, and derive
 Experience from his folly :
 For, when the power of imparting joy
 Is equal to the will, the human soul
 Requires no other heaven.

MAB.

Turn thee, surpassing Spirit !
 Much yet remains unscanned.
 Thou knowest how great is man,
 Thou knowest his imbecility :
 Yet learn thou what he is ;
 Yet learn the lofty destiny
 Which restless time prepares
 For every living soul.

Behold a gorgeous palace, that, amid
 Yon populous city, rears its thousand towers
 And seems itself a city. Gloomy troops
 Of centinels, in stern and silent ranks,
 Encompass it around : the dweller there
 Cannot be free and happy ; hearest thou not
 The curses of the fatherless, the groans
 Of those who have no friend ? He passes on :
 The King, the wearer of a gilded chain
 That binds his soul to abjectness, the fool
 Whom courtiers nickname monarch, whilst a slave
 Even to the basest appetites—that man
 Heeds not the shriek of penury ; he smiles
 At the deep curses which the destitute
 Mutter in secret, and a sullen joy
 Pervades his bloodless heart when thousands groan
 But for those morsels which his wantonness
 Wastes in unjoyous revelry, to save
 All that they love from famine : when he hears

The tale of horror, to some ready-made face
 Of hypocritical assent he turns,
 Smothering the glow of shame, that, spite of him,
 Flushes his bloated check.

Now to the meal
 Of silence, grandeur, and excess, he drags
 His palled unwilling appetite. If gold,
 Gleaming around, and numerous viands culled
 From every clime, could force the loathing sense
 To overcome satiety,—if wealth
 The spring it draws from poisons not,—or vice,
 Unfeeling, stubborn vice, converteth not
 Its food to deadliest venom; then that king
 Is happy; and the peasant who fulfils
 His unforced task, when he returns at even,
 And by the blazing faggot meets again
 Her welcome for whom all his toil is sped,
 Tastes not a sweeter meal.

Behold him now
 Stretched on the gorgeous couch; his fevered brain
 Reels dizzily awhile: but, ah! too soon
 The slumber of intemperance subsides,
 And conscience, that undying serpent, calls
 Her venomous brood to their nocturnal task.
 Listen! he speaks! oh! mark that frenzied eye—
 Oh! mark that deadly visage.

KING.

No cessation!
 Oh! must this last for ever! Awful death,
 I wish, yet fear to clasp thee!—Not one moment
 Of dreamless sleep! O dear and blessed peace!
 Why dost thou shroud thy vestal purity
 In penury and dungeons? wherefore lurkest
 With danger, death, and solitude; yet shun'st
 The palace I have built thee? Sacred peace!
 Oh visit me but once, but pitying shed
 One drop of balm upon my withered soul.

Vain man! that palace is the virtuous heart,
 And peace defileth not her snowy robes
 In such a shed as thine. Hark! yet he mutters;
 His slumbers are but varied agonies,
 They prey like scorpions on the the springs of life.
 There needeth not the hell that bigots frame
 To punish those who err: earth in itself
 Contains at once the evil and the cure;
 And all-sufficing nature can chastise

Those who transgress her law,—she only knows
How justly to proportion to the fault
The punishment it merits.

Is it strange

That this poor wretch should pride him, in his woe ?
Take pleasure in his abjectness, and hug
The scorpion that consumes him ? Is it strange
That, placed on a conspicuous throne of thorns,
Grasping an iron sceptre, and immured
Within a splendid prison, whose stern bounds
Shut him from all that's good or dear on earth,
His soul asserts not its humanity ?
That man's mild nature rises not in war
Against a king's employ ? No—'tis not strange.
He, like the vulgar, thinks, feels, acts and lives
Just as his father did ; the unconquered powers
Of precedent and custom interpose
Between a *king* and virtue. Stranger yet,
To those who know not nature, nor deduce
The future from the present, it may seem
That not one slave, who suffers from the crimes
Of this unnatural being ; not one wretch,
Whose children famish, and whose nuptial bed
Is earth's un pitying bosom, rears an arm
To dash him from his throne !

Those gilded flies

That, basking in the sunshine of a court,
Fatten on its corruption !—what are they ?
—The drones of the community ; they feed
On the mechanic's labour : the starved hind
For them compels the stubborn glebe to yield
Its unshared harvests ; and yon squalid form,
Leaner than fleshless misery, that wastes
A sunless life in the unwholesome mine,
Drags out in labour a protracted death,
To glut their grandeur ; many faint with toil,
That few may know the cares and woe of sloth.

Whence, thinkest thou, kings and parasites arose ?
Whence that unnatural line of drones, who heap
Toil and unvanquishable penury
On those who build their palaces, and bring
Their daily Bread ?—From vice, black loathsome vice ;
From rapine, madness, treachery, and wrong ;
From all that genders misery, and makes
Of earth this thorny wilderness ; from lust,
Revenge, and murder . . . And when reason's voice,
Loud as the voice of nature, shall have waked

The nations; and mankind perceive that vice
 Is discord, war, and misery; that virtue
 Is peace, and happiness and harmony;
 When man's maturer nature shall disdain
 The playthings of its childhood;—kingly glare
 Will loose its power to dazzle; its authority
 Will silently pass by; the gorgeous throne
 Shall stand unnoticed in the regal hall,
 Fast falling to decay; whilst falsehood's trade
 Shall be as hateful and unprofitable
 As that of truth is now.

Where is the fame
 Which the vain-glorious mighty of the earth
 Seek to eternize? Oh! the faintest sound
 From time's light footfall, the minutest wave
 That swells the flood of ages, whelms in nothing
 The unsubstantial bubble. Aye! to-day
 Stern is the tyrant's mandate, red the gaze
 That flashes desolation, strong the arm
 That scatters multitudes. To-morrow comes!
 That mandate is a thunder-peal that died
 In ages past; that gaze, a transient flash
 On which the midnight closed, and on that arm
 The worm has made his meal.

The virtuous man,
 Who, great in his humility, as kings
 Are little in their grandeur; he who leads
 Invincibly a life of resolute good,
 And stands amid the silent dungeon-depths
 More free and fearless than the trembling judge,
 Who, clothed in venal power, vainly strove
 To bind the impassive spirit;—when he falls,
 His mild eye beams benevolence no more:
 Withered the hand outstretched but to relieve;
 Sunk reason's simple eloquence, that rolled
 But to appal the guilty. Yes! the grave
 Hath quenched that eye, and death's relentless frost
 Withered that arm: but the unfading fame
 Which virtue hangs upon its votary's tomb;
 The deathless memory of that man, whom kings
 Call to their mind and tremble; the remembrance
 With which the happy spirit contemplates
 Its well-spent pilgrimage on earth,
 Shall never pass away.

Nature rejects the monarch, not the man;
 The subject, not the citizen: for kings
 And subjects, mutual foes, for ever play

A losing game into each other's hands,
 Whose stakes are vice and misery. The man
 Of virtuous soul commands not, nor obeys.
 Power, like a desolating pestilence,
 Pollutes whate'er it touches; and obedience,
 Bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth,
 Makes slaves of men, and, of the human frame,
 A mechanized automaton.

When Nero,
 High over flaming Rome, with savage joy
 Lowered like a fiend, drank with enraptured ear
 The shrieks of agonizing death, beheld
 The frightful desolation-spread, and felt
 A new created sense within his soul
 Thrill to the sight, and vibrate to the sound;
 Thinkest thou his grandeur had not overcome
 The force of human kindness? and, when Rome,
 With one stern blow, hurled not the tyrant down.
 Crushed not the arm red with her dearest blood,
 Had not submissive abjectness destroyed
 Nature's suggestions?

Look on yonder earth:
 The golden harvests spring; the unfailing sun
 Sheds light and life; the fruits, the flowers, the trees,
 Arise in due succession; all things speak
 Peace, harmony, and love. The universe,
 In nature's silent eloquence, declares
 That all fulfil the works of love and joy,—
 All but the outcast man. He fabricates
 The sword which stabs his peace; he cherisheth
 The snakes that gnaw his heart; he raiseth up
 The tyrant, whose delight is in his woe,
 Whose sport is in his agony. Yon sun,
 Lights it the great alone? Yon silver beams,
 Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch,
 Than on the dome of kings? Is mother earth
 A step-dame to her numerous sons, who earn
 Her unshared gifts with unremitting toil;
 A mother only to those puling babes
 Who, nursed in ease and luxury, make men
 The playthings of their babyhood, and mar,
 In self-important childishness, that peace
 Which men alone appreciate?

Spirit of Nature! no.
 The pure diffusion of thy essence throbs
 Alike in every human heart.
 Thou, aye, erectest there

Thy throne of power unappealable :
 Thou art the judge beneath whose nod
 Man's brief and frail authority
 Is powerless as the wind
 That passeth idly by.
 Thine the tribunal which surpasseth
 The shew of human justice,
 As God surpasses man.

Spirit of Nature ! thou
 Life of interminable multitudes ;
 Soul of those mighty spheres
 Whose changeless paths thro' Heaven's deep silence lie ;
 Soul of that smallest being,
 The dwelling of whose life
 Is one faint April sun-gleam ;—
 Man, like these passive things,
 Thy will unconsciously fulfilleth :
 Like theirs, his age of endless peace,
 Which time is fast maturing,
 Will swiftly, surely come ;
 And the unbounded frame, which thou pervadest,
 Will be without a flaw
 Marring its perfect symmetry.

IV.

How beautiful this night ! the balmiest sigh,
 Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear,
 Were discord to the speaking quietude
 That wraps this moveless scene. Heaven's ebon vault,
 Studded with stars unutterably bright,
 Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls,
 Seems like a canopy which love had spread
 To curtain her sleeping world. Yon gentle hills,
 Robed in a garment of untrodden snow ;
 Yon darksome rocks, whence icicles depend,
 So stainless, that their white and glittering spires
 Tinge not the moon's pure beam ; yon castle steep,
 Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn tower
 So idly, that rapt fancy deemeth it
 A metaphor of peace ;—all form a scene
 Where musing solitude might love to lift
 Her soul above this sphere of earthliness ;

Where silence undisturbed might watch alone,
So cold, so bright, so still

The orb of day,
In southern climes, o'er ocean's waveless field
Sinks sweetly smiling: not the faintest breath
Steals o'er the unruffled deep; the clouds of eve
Reflect unmoved the lingering beam of day;
And vesper's image on the western main
Is beautifully still. To-morrow comes:
Cloud upon cloud, in dark and deepening mass,
Roll o'er the blackened waters; the deep roar
Of distant thunder mutters awfully;
Tempest unfolds its pinion o'er the gloom
That shrouds the boiling surge; the pityless fiend,
With all his winds and lightnings, tracks his prey;
The torn deep yawns,—the vessel finds a grave
Beneath its jagged gulf.

Ah! whence yon glare
That fires the arch of heaven?—that dark red smoke
Blotting the silver moon? The stars are quenched
In darkness, and the pure and spangling snow
Gleams faintly through the gloom that gathers round!
Hark to that roar, whose swift and deaf'ning peals
In countless echoes through the mountains ring,
Startling pale midnight on her starry throne!
Now swells the intermingling din; the jar
Frequent and frightful of the bursting bomb;
The falling beam, the shriek, the groan, the shout,
The ceaseless clangor, and the rush of men
Inebriate with rage:—loud, and more loud
The discord grows; till pale death shuts the scene,
And o'er the conqueror and the conquered draws
His cold and bloody shroud.—Of all the men
Whom day's departing beam saw blooming there,
In proud and vigorous health; of all the hearts
That beat with anxious life at sun-set there;
How few survive, how few are beating now!
All is deep silence, like the fearful calm
That slumbers in the storm's portentous pause;
Save when their frantic wail of widowed love
Comes shuddering on the blast, or the faint moan
With which some soul bursts from the frame of clay
Wrapt round its struggling powers.

The grey morn
Dawns on the mournful scene; the sulphurous smoke
Before the icy wind slow rolls away,
And the bright beams of frosty morning dance

Along the spangling snow. There tracks of blood
 Even to the forest's depth, and scattered arms,
 And lifeless warriors, whose hard lineaments
 Death's self could change not, mark the dreadful path
 Of the outsallying victors: far behind,
 Black ashes note where their proud city stood.
 Within yon forest is a gloomy glen—
 Each tree which guards its darkness from the day,
 Waves o'er a warrior's tomb.

I see thee shrink,
 Surpassing Spirit!—wert thou human else?
 I see a shade of doubt and horror fleet
 Across thy stainless features: yet fear not;
 This is no unconnected misery,
 Nor stands uncaused, and irretrievable.
 Man's evil nature, that apology
 Which kings who rule, and cowards who crouch, set up
 For their unnumbered crimes, sheds not the blood
 Which desolates the discord-wasted land.
 From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose,
 Whose safety is man's deep unbettered woe,
 Whose grandeur his debasement. Let the axe
 Strike at the root, the poison-tree will fall;
 And where its venom'd exhalations spread
 Ruin, and death, and woe, where millions lay
 Quenching the serpent's famine, and their bones
 Bleaching unburied in the putrid blast,
 A garden shall arise, in loveliness
 Surpassing fabled Eden.

Hath Nature's soul,
 That formed this world so beautiful, that spread
 Earth's lap with plenty, and life's smallest chord
 Strung to unchanging unison, that gave
 The happy birds their dwelling in the grove,
 That yielded to the wanderers of the deep
 The lovely silence of the unfathomed main,
 And filled the meanest worm that crawls in dust
 With spirit, thought, and love; on Man alone,
 Partial in causeless malice, wantonly
 Heaped ruin, vice, and slavery; his soul
 Blasted with withering curses; placed afar
 The meteor-happiness, that shuns his grasp,
 But serving on the frightful gulph to glare,
 Rent wide beneath his footsteps?

Nature!—no
 Kings, priests, and statesmen, blast the human flower
 Even in its tender bud; their influence darts

Like subtle poison through the bloodless veins
 Of desolate society. The child,
 Ere he can lisp his mother's sacred name,
 Swells with the unnatural pride of crime, and lifts
 His baby-sword even in a hero's mood.
 This infant-arm becomes the bloodiest scourge
 Of devastated earth; whilst specious names,
 Learnt in soft childhood's unsuspecting hour,
 Serve as the sophisms with which manhood dims
 Bright reason's ray, and sanctifies the sword
 Upraised to shed a brother's innocent blood.
 Let priest-led slaves cease to proclaim that man
 Inherits vice and misery, when force
 And falsehood hang even o'er the cradled babe,
 Stifling with rudest grasp all natural good.

Ah! to the stranger-soul, when first it peeps
 From its new tenement, and looks abroad
 For happiness and sympathy, how stern
 And desolate a tract is this wide world!
 How withered all the buds of natural good;
 No shade, no shelter from the sweeping storms
 Of pityless power! On its wretched frame,
 Poisoned, perchance, by the disease and woe
 Heaped on the wretched parent whence it sprung
 By morals, law, and custom, the pure winds
 Of heaven, that renovate the insect tribes,
 May breathe not. The untainting light of day
 May visit not its longings. It is bound
 Ere it has life: yea, all the chains are forged
 Long ere its being: all liberty and love
 And peace is torn from its defencelessness;
 Cursed from its birth, even from its cradle doomed
 To abjectness and bondage!

Throughout this varied and eternal world
 Soul is the only element, the block
 That for uncounted ages has remained.
 The moveless pillar of a mountain's weight
 Is active, living spirit. Every grain
 Is sentient both in unity and part,
 And the minutest atom comprehends
 A world of loves and hatreds; these beget
 Evil and good: hence truth and falsehood spring;
 Hence will and thought and action, all the germs
 Of pain or pleasure, sympathy or hate,
 That variegate the eternal universe.
 Soul is not more polluted than the beams
 Of heaven's pure orb, ere round their rapid lines
 The taint of earth-born atmospheres arise.

Man is of soul and body, formed for deeds
 Of high resolve, on fancy's boldest wing
 To soar unwearied, fearlessly to turn
 The keenest pangs to peacefulness, and taste
 The joys which mingled sense and spirit yield
 Or he is formed for abjectness and woe,
 To grovel on the dunghill of his fears,
 To shrink at every sound, to quench the flame
 Of natural love in sensualism, to know
 That hour as blest when on his worthless days
 The frozen hand of death shall set its seal,
 Yet fear the cure, though hating the disease
 The one is man that shall hereafter be ;
 The other, man as vice has made him now.

War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight.
 The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade,
 And, to those royal murderers, whose mean thrones
 Are bought by crimes of treachery and gore,
 The bread they eat, the staff on which they lean.
 Guards, garbed in blood-red livery, surround
 Their palaces, participate the crimes
 That force defends, and from a nation's rage
 Secures the crown, which all the curses reach
 That famine, frenzy, woe and penury breathe.
 These are the hired bravos who defend (°)
 The tyrant's throne—the bullies of his fear :
 These are the sinks and channels of worst vice,
 The refuse of society, the dregs
 Of all that is most vile : their cold hearts blend
 Deceit with sternness, ignorance with pride,
 All that is mean and villainous, with rage
 Which hopelessness of good, and self-contempt,
 Alone might kindle ; they are decked in wealth,
 Honour and power, then are sent abroad
 To do their work. The pestilence that stalks
 In gloomy triumph through some eastern land
 Is less destroying. They cajole with gold,
 And promises of fame, the thoughtless youth
 Already crushed with servitude : he knows
 His wretchedness too late, and cherishes
 Repentance for his ruin, when his doom
 Is sealed in gold and blood !
 Those too the tyrant serve, who, skilled to snare
 The feet of justice in the toils of law,
 Stand, ready to oppress the weaker still ;
 And, right or wrong, will vindicate for gold,
 Sneering at public virtue, which beneath
 Their pityless tread lies torn and trampled, where
 Honour sits smiling at the sale of truth.

Then grave and hoary-headed hypocrites,
 Without a hope, a passion, or a love,
 Who, through a life of luxury and lies,
 Have crept by flattery to the seats of power,
 Support the system whence their honours flow....
 They have three words:—well tyrants know their use,
 Well pay them for the loan, with usury
 Torn from a bleeding world!—God, Hell, and Heaven,
 A vengeful, pityless, and almighty fiend,
 Whose mercy is a nick-name for the rage
 Of tameless tigers hungering for blood.
 Hell, a red gulf of everlasting fire,
 Where poisonous and undying worms prolong
 Eternal misery to those hapless slaves
 Whose life has been a penance for its crimes.
 And Heaven, a meed for those who dare belie
 Their human nature, quake, believe, and cringe
 Before the mockeries of earthly power.

These tools the tyrant tempers to his work,
 Wields in his wrath, and as he wills destroys,
 Omnipotent in wickedness: the while
 Youth springs, age moulders, manhood tamely does
 His bidding, bribed by short-lived joys to lend
 Force to the weakness of his trembling arm.

They rise, they fall; one generation comes
 Yielding its harvest to destruction's scythe.
 It fades, another blossoms: yet behold
 Red glows the tyrant's stamp-mark on its bloom,
 Withering and cankering deep its passive prime.
 He has invented lying words and modes,
 Empty and vain as his own coreless heart;
 Evasive meanings, nothings of much sound,
 To lure the heedless victim to the toils
 Spread round the valley of its paradise.

Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince!
 Whether thy trade is falsehood, and thy lusts
 Deep wallow in the earnings of the poor,
 With whom thy master was:—or thou delightest
 In numbering o'er the myriads of thy slain,
 All misery weighing nothing in the scale
 Against thy short-lived fame: or thou dost load
 With cowardice and crime the groaning land,
 A pomp-fed king. Look to thy wretched self!
 Aye, art thou not the veriest slave that e'er
 Crawled on the loathing earth? Are not thy days
 Days of unsatisfying listlessness?
 Dost thou not cry, ere night's long rack is o'er,

When will the morning come? Is not thy youth
 A vain and feverish dream of sensualism?
 Thy manhood blighted with unripe disease?
 Are not thy views of unregretted death
 Drear, comfortless, and horrible? Thy mind,
 Is it not morbid as thy nerveless frame,
 Incapable of judgment, hope, or love?
 And dost thou wish the errors to survive
 That bar thee from all sympathies of good,
 After the miserable interest
 Thou holdst in their protraction? When the grave
 Has swallowed up thy memory and thyself,
 Dost thou desire the bane that poisons earth
 To twine its roots around thy confined clay,
 Spring from thy bones, and blossom on thy tomb,
 That of its fruit thy babes may eat and die?

 V.

Thus do the generations of the earth (d)
 Go to the grave, and issue from the womb,
 Surviving still the imperishable change
 That renovates the world; even as the leaves (e)
 Which the keen frost-wind of the waning year
 Has scattered on the forest soil, and heaped
 For many seasons there, though long they choke
 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land,
 All germs of promise. Yet when the tall trees
 From which they fell, shorn of their lovely shapes,
 Lie level with the earth to moulder there,
 They fertilize the land they long deformed,
 Till from the breathing lawn a forest springs
 Of youth, integrity, and loveliness,
 Like that which gave it life, to spring and die.
 Thus suicidal selfishness, that blights
 The fairest feelings of the opening heart,
 Is destined to decay, whilst from the soil
 Shall spring all virtue, all delight, all love,
 And judgment cease to wage unnatural war
 With passion's unsubduable array.

Twin-sister of religion, selfishness!
 Rival in crime and falsehood, aping all
 The wanton horrors of her bloody play;
 Yet frozen, unimpassioned, spiritless,

Shunning the light, and owning not its name.
 Compelled, by its deformity, to screen
 With flimsy veil of justice and of right,
 Its unattractive lineaments, that scare
 All, save the brood of ignorance : at once
 The cause and the effect of tyranny ;
 Unblushing, hardened, sensual, and vile ;
 Dead to all love but of its abjectness,
 With heart impassive by more noble powers
 Than unshared pleasure, sordid gain, or fame ;
 Despising its own miserable being,
 Which still it longs, yet fears to disenthral.

Hence commerce springs, the venal interchange
 Of all that human art or nature yield ;
 Which wealth should purchase not, but want demand,
 And natural kindness hasten to supply
 From the full fountain of its boundless love,
 For ever stifled, drained, and tainted now.
 Commerce ! beneath whose poison-breathing shade
 No solitary virtue dares to spring,
 But poverty and wealth with equal hand
 Scatter their withering curses, and unfold
 The doors of premature and violent death,
 To pining famine and full-fed disease,
 To all that shares the lot of human life,
 Which, poisoned body and soul, scarce drags the chain,
 That lengthens as it goes and clanks behind.

Commerce has set the mark of selfishness,
 The signet of its all-enslaving power
 Upon a shining ore, and called it gold :
 Before whose image bow the vulgar great,
 The vainly rich, the miserable proud,
 The mob of peasants, nobles, priests, and kings, (')
 And with blind feelings reverence the power,
 That grinds them to the dust of misery.
 But in the temple of their hireling hearts
 Gold is a living god, and rules in scorn
 All earthly things but virtue.

Since tyrants, by the sale of human life,
 Heap luxuries to their sensualism, and lame
 To their wide-wasting and insatiate pride,
 Success has sanctioned to a credulous world
 The ruin, the disgrace, the woe of war.
 His hosts of blind and unresisting dupes
 The despot numbers ; from his cabinet
 These puppets of his schemes he moves at will,
 Even as the slaves by force or famine driven,

Beneath a vulgar master, to perform
 A task of cold and brutal drudgery ;—
 Hardened to hope, insensible to fear,
 Scarce living pulleys of a dead machine,
 Mere wheels of work and articles of trade,
 That grace the proud and noisy pomp of wealth !

The harmony and happiness of man
 Yields to the wealth of nations ; that which lifts
 His nature to the heaven of its pride,
 Is bartered for the poison of his soul ;
 The weight that drags to earth his towering hopes,
 Blighting all prospect but of selfish gain,
 Withering all passion but of slavish fear,
 Extinguishing all free and generous love
 Of enterprize and daring, even the pulse
 That fancy kindles in the beating heart
 To mingle with sensation, it destroys,—
 Leaves nothing but the sordid lust of self,
 The grovelling hope of interest and gold,
 Unqualified, unmingled, unredeemed
 Even by hypocrisy.

And statesmen boast
 Of wealth ! (ε) The wordy eloquence that lives
 After the ruin of their hearts, can gild
 The bitter poison of a nation's woe,
 Can turn the worship of the servile mob
 To their corrupt and glaring idol fame,
 From virtue, trampled by its iron tread,
 Although its dazzling pedestal be raised
 Amid the horrors of a limb-strewn field,
 With desolated dwellings smoking round.
 The man of ease, who, by his warm fire-side,
 To deeds of charitable intercourse
 And bare fulfilment of the common laws
 Of decency and prejudice, confines
 The struggling nature of his human heart,
 Is duped by their cold sophistry ; he sheds
 A passing tear perchance upon the wreck
 Of earthly peace, when near his dwelling's door
 The frightful waves are driven,—when his son
 Is murdered by the tyrant, or religion (η)
 Drives his wife raving mad. But the poor mar.
 Whose life is misery, and fear, and care ;
 Whom the morn wakens but to fruitless toil ;
 Who ever hears his famished offspring's scream,
 Whom their pale mother's uncomplaining gaze
 For ever meets, and the proud rich man's eye
 Flashing command, and the heart-breaking scene

Of thousands like himself;—he little heeds
 The rhetoric of tyranny; his hate
 Is quenchless as his wrongs; he laughs to scorn
 The vain and bitter mockery of words,
 Feeling the horror of the tyrant's deeds,
 And unrestrained but by the arm of power,
 That knows and dreads his enmity.

The iron rod of penury still compels
 Her wretched slave to bow the knee to wealth,
 And poison, with unprofitable toil,
 A life too void of solace to confirm
 The very chains that bind him to his doom.
 Nature, impartial in munificence,
 Has gifted man with all-subduing will.
 Matter, with all its transitory shapes,
 Lies subjected and plastic at his feet,
 That, weak from bondage, tremble as they tread
 How many a rustic Milton has past by,
 Stifling the speechless longings of his heart,
 In unremitting drudgery and care!
 How many a vulgar Cato has compelled
 His energies, no longer tameless then,
 To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail!
 How many a Newton, to whose passive ken
 Those mighty spheres that gem infinity
 Were only specks of tinsel, fixed in heaven
 To light the midnights of his native town!

Yet every heart contains perfection's germ:
 The wisest of the sages of the earth,
 That ever from the stores of reason drew
 Silence and truth, and virtue's dreadless tone,
 Were but a weak and inexperienced boy,
 Proud, sensual, unimpassioned, unimbued
 With pure desire and universal love,
 Compared to that high being, of cloudless brain,
 Untainted passion, elevated will,
 Which death (who even would linger long in awe
 Within his noble presence, and beneath
 His changeless eyebeam,) might alone subdue.
 Him, every slave now dragging through the filth
 Of some corrupted city his sad life,
 Pining with famine, swoln with luxury,
 Blunting the keenness of his spiritual sense
 With narrow schemings and unworthy cares,
 Or madly rushing through all violent crime,
 To move the deep stagnation of his soul,—
 Might imitate and equal.

But mean lust
 Has bound its chains so tight around the earth,
 That all within it but the virtuous man
 Is venal: gold or fame will surely reach
 The price prefixed by selfishness, to all
 But him of resolute and unchanging will;
 Whom, nor the plaudits of a servile crowd,
 Nor the vile joys of tainting luxury,
 Can bribe to yield his elevated soul
 To tyranny or falsehood, though they wield
 With blood-red hand the sceptre of the world.

All things are sold: the very light of heaven
 Is venal; earth's unsparing gifts of love,
 The smallest and most despicable things
 That lurk in the abysses of the deep,
 All objects of our life, even life itself,
 And the poor pittance which the laws allow
 Of liberty, the fellowship of man,
 Those duties which his heart of human love
 Should urge him to perform instinctively,
 Are bought and sold as in a public mart
 Of undisguising selfishness, that sets
 On each its price, the stamp-mark of her reign.
 Even love (¹) is sold; the solace of all woe
 Is turned to deadliest agony, old age
 Shivers in selfish beauty's loathing arms,
 And youth's corrupted impulses prepare
 A life of horror from the blighting bane
 Of commerce; whilst the pestilence that springs
 From unenjoying sensualism, has filled
 All human life with hydra-headed woes.

Falsehood demands but gold to pay the pangs
 Of outraged conscience; for the slavish priest
 Sets no great value on his hireling faith:
 A little passing pomp, some servile souls,
 Whom cowardice itself might safely chain,
 Or the spare mite of avarice could bribe
 To deck the triumph of their languid zeal,
 Can make him minister to tyranny.
 More daring crime requires a loftier meed:
 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends
 His arm to murderous deeds, and steels his heart,
 When the dread eloquence of dying men,
 Low mingling on the lonely field of fame,
 Assails that nature, whose applause he sells
 For the gross blessings of a patriot mob,
 For the vile gratitude of heartless kings,
 And for a cold world's good word,—viler still!

There is a nobler glory, which survives
 Until our being fades, and, solacing
 All human care, accompanies its change ;
 Deserts not virtue in the dungeon's gloom,
 And, in the precincts of the palace, guides
 Its footsteps through that labyrinth of crime ;
 Imbues his lineaments with dauntlessness,
 Even when, from power's avenging hand, he takes
 Its sweetest, last, and noblest title—death ;
 —The consciousness of good, which neither gold,
 Nor sordid fame, nor hope of heavenly bliss,
 Can purchase ; but a life of resolute good,
 Unalterable will, quenchless desire
 Of universal happiness, the heart
 That beats with it in unison, the brain,
 Whose ever wakeful wisdom toils to change
 Reason's rich stores for its eternal weal.

This commerce of sincerest virtue needs
 No mediative signs of selfishness,
 No jealous intercourse of wretched gain,
 No balancings of prudence, cold and long ;
 In just and equal measure all is weighed,
 One scale contains the sum of human weal,
 And one, the good man's heart.

How vainly seek

The selfish for that happiness denied
 To aught but virtue ! Blind and hardened, they,
 Who hope for peace amid the storms of care,
 Who covet power they know not how to use,
 And sigh for pleasure they refuse to give,—
 Madly they frustrate still their own designs ;
 And, where they hope that quiet to enjoy
 Which virtue pictures, bitterness of soul,
 Pining regrets, and vain repentances,
 Disease, disgust, and lassitude, pervade
 Their valueless and miserable lives.

But hoary-headed selfishness has felt
 Its death-blow, and is tottering to the grave :
 A brighter morn awaits the human day,
 When every transfer of earth's natural gifts
 Shall be a commerce of good words and works ;
 When poverty and wealth, the thirst of fame,
 The fear of infamy, disease, and woe,
 War, with its million horrors, and fierce hell
 Shall live but in the memory of time,
 Who, like a penitent libertine, shall start,
 Look back, and shudder at his younger years.

VI.

ALL touch, all eye, all ear,
 The Spirit felt the Fairy's burning speech
 O'er the thin texture of its frame,
 The varying periods painted changing glows,
 As on a summer even,
 When soul-enfolding music floats around,
 The stainless mirror of the lake
 Re-images the eastern gloom,
 Mingling convulsively its purple hues
 With sunset's burnished gold.

Then thus the Spirit spoke :
 It is a wild and miserable world !
 Thorny, and full of care,
 Which every fiend can make his prey at will.
 O Fairy ! in the lapse of years,
 Is there no hope in store ?
 Will yon vast suns roll on
 Interminably, still illumining
 The night of so many wretched souls,
 And see no hope for them ?
 Will not the universal Spirit e'er
 Revivify this withered limb of Heaven !

The Fairy calmly smiled
 In comfort, and a kindling gleam of hope
 Suffused the Spirit's lineaments.
 Oh ! rest thee tranquil ; chase those fearful doubts,
 Which ne'er could rack an everlasting soul,
 That sees the chains which bind it to its doom.
 Yes ! crime and misery are in yonder earth,
 Falsehood, mistake, and lust ;
 But the eternal world
 Contains at once the evil and the cure.
 Some eminent in virtue shall start up,
 Even in perversest time ;
 The truths of their pure lips, that never die,
 Shall bind the scorpion falsehood with a wreath
 Of ever-living flame,
 Until the monster sting itself to death.

How sweet a scene will earth become !
 Of purest spirits, a pure dwelling-place,
 Symphonious with the planetary spheres ;

When man, with changeless nature coalescing,
 Will undertake regeneration's work,
 When its ungenial poles no longer point
 To the red and baleful sun (^k)
 That faintly twinkles there.

Spirit! on yonder earth,
 Falsehood now triumphs; deadly power
 Has fixed its seal upon the lip of truth!
 Madness and misery are there!
 The happiest is most wretched! yet confide,
 Until pure health-drops, from the cup of joy,
 Fall like a dew of balm upon the world.
 Now, to the scene I shew, in silence turn,
 And read the blood-stained charter of all woe,
 Which nature soon, with re-creating hand,
 Will blot in mercy from the book of earth.
 How bold the flight of passion's wandering wing,
 How swift the step of reason's firmer tread,
 How calm and sweet the victories of life,
 How terrorless the triumph of the grave!
 How powerless were the mightiest monarch's arm,
 Vain his loud threat, and impotent his frown!
 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar!
 The weight of his exterminating curse,
 How light! and his affected charity,
 To suit the pressure of the changing times,
 What palpable deceit!—but for thy aid,
 Religion! but for thee, prolific fiend,
 Who peopled earth with demons, hell with men,
 And heaven with slaves!

Thou taintest all thou lookest upon!—the stars,
 Which on thy cradle beamed so brightly sweet,
 Were gods to the distempered playfulness
 Of thy untutored infancy: the trees,
 The grass, the clouds, the mountains, and the sea.
 All living things that walk, swim, creep, or fly,
 Were gods: the sun had homage, and the moon
 Her worshipper. Then thou becamest a boy,
 More daring in thy frenzies: every shape,
 Monstrous or vast, or beautifully wild,
 Which, from sensation's relics, fancy culls;
 The spirits of the air, the shuddering ghost,
 The genii of the elements, the powers
 That give a shape to nature's varied works,
 Had life and place in the corrupt belief
 Of thy blind heart; yet still thy youthful hands
 Were pure of human blood. Then manhood gave
 Its strength and ardour to thy frenzied brain;

Thine eager gaze scanned the stupendous scene,
 Whose wonders mocked the knowledge of thy pride :
 Their everlasting and unchanging laws
 Reproached thine ignorance. Awhile thou stoodst
 Baffled and gloomy ; then thou didst sum up
 The elements of all that thou didst know ;
 The changing seasons, winter's leafless reign,
 The budding of the heaven-breathing trees,
 The eternal orbs that beautify the night,
 The sun-rise, and the setting of the moon,
 Earthquakes and wars, and poisons and disease,
 And all their causes, to an abstract point,
 Converging, thou didst bend, and called it God !
 The self-sufficing, the omnipotent,
 The merciful, and the avenging God !
 Who, prototype of human misrule, sits
 High in heaven's realm, upon a golden throne,
 Even like an earthly king ; and whose dread work,
 Hell, gapes for ever for the unhappy slaves
 Of fate, whom he created in his sport,
 To triumph in their torments when they fell !
 Earth heard the name ; earth trembled, as the smoke
 Of his revenge ascended up to heaven,
 Blotting the constellations ; and the cries
 Of millions, butchered in sweet confidence
 And unsuspecting peace, even when the bonds
 Of safety were confirmed by wordy oaths
 Sworn in his dreadful name, rung through the land ;
 Whilst innocent babes writhed on thy stubborn spear,
 And thou didst laugh to hear the mother's shriek
 Of maniac gladness, as the sacred steel
 Felt cold in her torn entrails !

Religion ! thou wert then in manhood's prime :
 But age crept on : one God would not suffice
 For senile puerility ; thou framedst
 A tale to suit thy dotage, and to glut
 Thy misery-thirsting soul, that the mad fiend
 Thy wickedness had pictured, might afford
 A plea for sating the unnatural thirst
 For murder, rapine, violence, and crime,
 That still consumed thy being, even when
 Thou heardst the step of fate ; that flames might light
 Thy funeral scene, and the shrill horrent shrieks
 Of parents dying on the pile that burned
 To light their children to thy paths, the roar
 Of the encircling flames, the exulting cries
 Of thine apostles, loud commingling there,
 Might sate thine hungry ear
 Even on the bed of death !

But now contempt is mocking thy grey hairs ;
 Thou art descending to the darksome grave,
 Unhonoured and unpitied, but by those
 Whose pride is passing by like thine, and sheds,
 Like thine, a glare that fades before the sun
 Of truth, and shines but in the dreadful night
 That long has lowered above the ruined world.

Throughout these infinite orbs of mingling light,
 Of which yon earth is one, is wide diffused
 A spirit of activity and life,
 That knows no term, cessation, or decay ;
 That fades not when the lamp of earthly life,
 Extinguished in the dampness of the grave,
 Awhile there slumbers, more than when the babe
 In the dim newness of its being feels
 The impulses of sublunary things,
 And all is wonder to unpractised sense :
 But, active, stedfast, and eternal, still
 Guides the fierce whirlwind, in the tempest roars,
 Cheers in the day, breathes in the balmy groves,
 Strengthens in health, and poisons in disease ;
 And in the storm of change, that ceaselessly
 Rolls round the eternal universe, and shakes
 Its undecaying battlement, presides,
 Apportioning with irresistible law
 The place each spring of its machine shall fill ;
 So that when waves on waves tumultuous heap
 Confusion to the clouds, and fiercely driven
 Heaven's lightnings scorch the up-rooted ocean-fords,
 Whilst, to the eye of shipwrecked mariner,
 Lone sitting on the bare and shuddering rock,
 All seems unlinked contingency and chance
 No atom of this turbulence fulfils (')
 A vague and unnecessitated task,
 Or acts but as it must and ought to act.
 Even the minutest molecule of light,
 That in an April sun-beam's fleeting glow,
 Fulfils its destined, though invisible work,
 The universal Spirit guides ; nor less,
 When merciless ambition, or mad zeal,
 Has led two hosts of dupes to battle-field,
 That, blind, they there may dig each other's graves,
 And call the sad work glory, does it rule
 All passions : not a thought, a will, an act,
 No working of the tyrant's moody mind,
 Nor one misgiving of the slaves who boast
 Their servitude, to hide the shame they feel,
 Nor the events enchaining every will,
 That from the depths of unrecorded time

Have drawn all-influencing virtue, pass
 Unrecognized, or unforeseen by thee,
 Soul of the Universe! eternal spring
 Of life and death, of happiness and woe,
 Of all that chequers the phantasmal scene
 That floats before our eyes in wavering light,
 Which gleams but on the darkness of our prison,
 Whose chains and massy walls
 We feel, but cannot see.

Spirit of Nature! all-sufficing Power,
 Necessity! (^m) thou mother of the world!
 Unlike the God of human error, thou
 Requirest no prayers or praises; the caprice
 Of man's weak will belongs no more to thee
 Than do the changeful passions of his breast
 To thy unvarying harmony: the slave,
 Whose horrible lusts spread misery o'er the world,
 And the good man, who lifts, with virtuous pride,
 His being, in the sight of happiness,
 That springs from his own works the poison-tree,
 Beneath whose shade all life is withered up,
 And the fair oak, whose leafy dome affords
 A temple where the vows of happy love
 Are registered, are equal in thy sight:
 No love, no hate thou cherishest! revenge
 And favouritism, and worst desire of fame
 Thou knowest not: all that the wide world contains
 Are but thy passive instruments, and thou
 Regard'st them all with an impartial eye,
 Whose joy or pain thy nature cannot feel,
 Because thou hast not human sense,
 Because thou art not human mind.

Yes! when the sweeping storm of time
 Has sung it death-dirge o'er the ruined fanes
 And broken altars of the almighty fiend,
 Whose name usurps thy honours, and the blood
 Through centuries clotted there, has floated down
 The tainted flood of ages, shalt thou live
 Unchangeable! a shrine is raised to thee,
 Which, nor the tempest-breath of time,
 Nor the interminable flood,
 Over earth's slight pageant rolling,
 Availeth to destroy,—
 The sensitive extension of the world.
 That wondrous and eternal fane,
 Where pain and pleasure, good and evil join,
 To do the will of strong necessity
 And lie, in multitudinous shapes,

Still pressing forward where no term can be,
 Like hungry and unresting flame
 Curls round the eternal columns of its strength.

VII.

SPIRIT.

I WAS an infant when my mother went
 To see an atheist burned. She took me there :
 The darked-robed priests were met around the pile ;
 The multitude was gazing silently ;
 And as the culprit passed with dauntless mien,
 Tempered disdain in his unaltering eye,
 Mixed with a quiet smile, shone calmly forth :
 The thirsty fire crept round his manly limbs ;
 His resolute eyes were scorched to blindness soon ;
 His death-pang rent my heart ! the insensate mob
 Uttered a cry of triumph, and I wept.
 Weep not, child ! cried my mother, for that man
 Has said, There is no God. (a)

FAIRY.

There is no God !
 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed :
 Let heaven and earth, let man's revolving race,
 His ceaseless generations tell their tale ;
 Let every part depending on the chain
 That links it to the whole, point to the hand
 That grasps its term ! let every seed that falls
 In silent eloquence unfold its store
 Of argument : infinity within,
 Infinity without, belie creation ;
 The exterminable spirit it contains
 Is nature's only God ; but human pride
 Is skilful to invent most serious names
 To hide its ignorance.

The name of God
 Has fenced about all crime with holiness,
 Himself the creature of his worshippers,
 Whose names and attributes and passions change,
 Seeva, Buddh, Foh, Jehovah, God, or Lord,
 Even with the human dupes who build his shrines,
 Still serving o'er the war-polluted world

For desolation's watch-word ; whether hosts
 Stain his death-blushing chariot-wheels, as on
 Triumphantly they roll, whilst Brahmins raise
 A sacred hymn to mingle with the groans ;
 Or countless partners of his power divide
 His tyranny to weakness ; or the smoke
 Of burning towns, the cries of female helplessness,
 Unarmed old age, and youth, and infancy,
 Horribly massacred, ascend to heaven
 In honour of his name ; or, last and worst,
 Earth groans beneath religion's iron age,
 And priests dare babble of a God of peace,
 Even whilst their hands are red with guiltless blood,
 Murdering the while, uprooting every germ
 Of truth, exterminating, spoiling all,
 Making the earth a slaughter-house !

O Spirit ! through the sense
 By which thy inner nature was apprised
 Of outward shews, vague dreams have rolled,
 And varied reminiscences have waked
 Tablets that never fade ;
 All things have been imprinted there,
 The stars, the sea, the earth, the sky,
 Even the unshapeliest lineaments
 Of wild and fleeting visions
 Have left a record there
 To testify of earth.

These are my empire, for to me is given
 The wonders of the human world to keep,
 And fancy's thin creations to endow
 With manner, being, and reality ;
 Therefore a wondrous phantom, from the dreams
 Of human error's dense and purblind faith,
 I will evoke, to meet thy questioning.
 Ahasuerus, rise ! (°)

A strange and woe-worn wight
 Arose beside the battlement,
 And stood unmoving there.
 His inessential figure cast no shade
 Upon the golden floor ;
 His port and mien bore mark of many years.
 And chronicles of untold ancientness
 Were legible within his beamless eye :
 Yet his cheek bore the mark of youth ;
 Freshness and vigour knit his manly frame :
 The wisdom of old age was mingled there
 With youth's primæval dauntlessness ;

And inexpressible woe,
Chastened by fearless resignation gave
An awful grace to his all-speaking brow.

SPIRIT.

Is there a God?

AHASUERUS.

Is there a God!—aye, an almighty God,
And vengeful as almighty! Once his voice
Was heard on earth: earth shuddered at the sound;
The fiery-visaged firmament expressed
Abhorrence, and the grave of nature yawned
To swallow all the dauntless and the good
That dared to hurl defiance at his throne,
Girt as it was with power. None but slaves
Survived,—cold-blooded slaves, who did the work
Of tyrannous omnipotence; whose souls
No honest indignation ever urged
To elevated daring, to one deed
Which gross and sensual self did not pollute.
These slaves built temples for the omnipotent fiend,
Gorgeous and vast: the costly altars smoked
With human blood, and hideous pæans rung
Through all the long-drawn aisles. A murderer heard
His voice in Egypt, one whose gifts and arts
Had raised him to his eminence in power,
Accomplice of Omnipotence in crime,
And confident of the all-knowing one.

These were Jehovah's words.

From an eternity of idleness
I, God, awoke; in seven days' toil made earth
From nothing; rested, and created man:
I placed him in a paradise, and there
Planted the tree of evil, so that he
Might eat and perish, and my soul procure
Wherewith to sate its malice, and to turn,
Even like a heartless conqueror of the earth,
All misery to my fame. The race of men
Chosen to my honour, with impunity
May sate the lusts I planted in their heart.
Here I command thee hence to lead them on,
Until, with hardened feet, their conquering troops
Wade on the promised soil through woman's blood,
And make thy name be dreaded through the land.
Yet ever burning flame and ceaseless woe
Shall be the doom of their eternal souls,
With every soul on this ungrateful earth,
Virtuous or vicious, weak or strong,—even all

Shall perish, to fulfil the blind revenge
(Which you, to men, call justice) of their God

The murderer's brow
Quivered with horror.

God omnipotent,
Is there no mercy? must our punishment
Be endless? will long ages roll away,
And see no term? Oh! wherefore hast thou made
In mockery and wrath this evil earth?
Mercy becomes the powerful—be but just:
O God! repent and save.

One way remains:
I will beget a son, and he shall bear (P)
The sins of all the world; he shall arise
In an unnoticed corner of the earth,
And there shall die upon a cross, and purge
The universal crime; so that the few
On whom my grace descends, those who are marked
As vessels to the honour of their God,
May credit this strange sacrifice, and save
Their souls alive: millions shall live and die,
Who ne'er shall call upon their Saviour's name,
But, unredeemed, go to the gaping grave.
Thousands shall deem it an old woman's tale,
Such as the nurses frighten babes withal:
These in a gulph of anguish and of flame
Shall curse their reprobation endlessly,
Yet tenfold pangs shall force them to avow,
Even on their beds of torment, where they howl,
My honour, and the justice of their doom.
What then avail their virtuous deeds, their thoughts
Of purity, with radiant genius bright,
Or lit with human reason's earthly ray?
Many are called, but few will I elect.
Do thou my bidding, Moses!

Even the murderer's cheek
Was blanched with horror, and his quivering lips
Scarce faintly uttered—O almighty one,
I tremble and obey!

O Spirit! centuries have set their seal
On this heart of many wounds, and loaded brain,
Since the incarnate came: humbly he came
Veiling his horrible Godhead in the shape
Of man, scorned by the world, his name unheard,
Save by the rabble of his native town,

Even as a parish demagogue. He led
 The crowd; he taught them justice, truth, and peace,
 In semblance; but he lit within their souls
 The quenchless flames of zeal, and blest the sword
 He brought on earth to satiate with the blood
 Of truth and freedom his malignant soul.
 At length his mortal frame was led to death.
 I stood beside him: on the torturing cross
 No pain assailed his unterrestrial sense;
 And yet he groaned. Indignantly I summed
 The massacres and miseries which his name
 Had sanctioned in my country, and I cried,
 Go! go! in mockery.
 A smile of God-like malice re-illuminated
 His fading lineaments.—I go, he cried,
 But thou shalt wander o'er the unquiet earth
 Eternally.—The dampness of the grave
 Bathed my imperishable front. I fell,
 And long lay tranced upon the charmed soil.
 When I awoke hell burned within my brain,
 Which staggered on its seat; for all around
 The mouldering relics of my kindred lay,
 Even as the Almighty's ire arrested them,
 And in their various attitudes of death
 My murdered children's mute and eyeless skulls
 Glared ghastly upon me.

But my soul,
 From sight and sense of the polluting woe
 Of tyranny, had long learned to prefer
 Hell's freedom to the servitude of heaven.
 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began
 My lonely and unending pilgrimage,
 Resolved to wage unweariable war
 With my almighty tyrant, and to hurl
 Defiance at his impotence to harm
 Beyond the curse I bore. The very hand
 That barred my passage to the peaceful grave
 Has crushed the earth to misery, and given
 Its empire to the chosen of his slaves.
 These have I seen, even from the earliest dawn
 Of weak, unstable and precarious power;
 Then preaching peace, as now they practise war,
 So, when they turned but from the massacre
 Of unoffending infidels, to quench
 Their thirst for ruin in the very blood
 That flowed in their own veins, and pitiless zeal
 Froze every human feeling, as the wife
 Sheathed in her husband's heart the sacred steel,
 Even whilst its hopes were dreaming of her love;

And friends to friends, brothers to brothers stood
 Opposed in bloodiest battle-field, and war,
 Scarce satiable by fate's last death-draught waged,
 Drunk from the wine-press of the Almighty's wrath;
 Whilst the red cross, in mockery of peace,
 Pointed to victory! When the fray was done,
 No remnant of the exterminated faith
 Survived to tell its ruin, but the flesh,
 With putrid smoke poisoning the atmosphere,
 That rotted on the half-extinguished pile.

Yes! I have seen God's worshippers unsheathe
 The sword of his revenge, when grace descended,
 Confirming all unnatural impulses,
 To sanctify their desolating deeds;
 And frantic priests waved the ill-omened cross
 O'er the unhappy earth: then shone the sun
 On showers of gore from the upflashing steel
 Of safe assassination, and all crime
 Made stingless by the spirits of the Lord,
 And blood-red rainbows canopied the land.
 Spirit! no year of my eventful being
 Has passed unstained by crime and misery,
 Which flows from God's own faith. I've marked his slaves
 With tongues whose lies are venomous, beguile
 The insensate mob, and, whilst one hand was red
 With murder, feign to stretch the other out
 For brotherhood and peace; and that they now
 Babble of love and mercy, whilst their deeds
 Are marked with all the narrowness and crime
 That freedom's young arm dare not yet chastise,
 Reason may claim our gratitude, who now
 Establishing the imperishable throne
 Of truth, and stubborn virtue, maketh vain
 The unprevailing malice of my foe,
 Whose bootless rage heaps torments for the brave,
 Adds impotent eternities to pain,
 Whilst keenest disappointment racks his breast
 To see the smiles of peace around them play,
 To frustrate, or to sanctify their doom.

Thus have I stood,—through a wild waste of years
 Struggling with whirlwinds of mad agony,
 Yet peaceful, and serene, and self-enshrined,
 Mocking my powerless tyrant's horrible curse
 With stubborn and unalterable will,
 Even as a giant oak, which heaven's fierce flame
 Had scathed in the wilderness, to stand
 A monument of fadeless ruin there;
 Yet peacefully and movelessly it braves

The midnight conflict of the wintry storm,
 As in the sun-light's calm it spreads
 Its worn and withered arms on high
 To meet the quiet of a summer's noon.

The fairy waved her wand :
 Ahasuerus fled

Fast as the shapes of mingled shade and mist,
 That lurk in the glens of a twilight grove,

Flee from the morning beam :

The matter of which dreams are made
 Not more endowed with actual life
 Than this phantasmal portraiture
 Of wandering human thought.

VIII.

THE present and the past thou hast beheld :
 It was a desolate sight. Now, Spirit, learn
 The secrets of the future.—Time !
 Unfold the brooding pinion of thy gloom,
 Render thou up thy half-devoured babes,
 And from the cradles of eternity,
 Where millions lie lulled to their portioned sleep
 By the deep murmuring stream of passing things,
 Tear thou that gloomy shroud.—Spirit, behold
 Thy glorious destiny !

Joy to the Spirit came.

Through the wide rent in Time's eternal veil,
 Hope was seen beaming through the mists of fear :

Earth was no longer hell ;

Love, freedom, health, had given

Their ripeness to the manhood of its prime,

And all its pulses beat

Symphonious to the planetary spheres :

Then dulcet music swelled

Concordant with the life-strings of the soul ;

It throbbed in sweet and languid beatings there,

Catching new life from transitory death,—

Like the vague sighings of a wind at even,

That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea

And dies on the creation of its breath,

And sinks and rises, fails and swells by fits :

Was the pure stream of feeling

That sprung from these sweet notes,
And o'er the Spirit's human sympathies
With mild and gentle motion calmly flowed.

Joy to the Spirit came,—
Such joy as when a lover sees
The chosen of his soul in happiness,
And witnesses her peace
Whose woe to him were bitterer than death,
Sees her unfaded cheek
Glow mantling in first luxury of health,
Thrills with her lovely eyes,
Which like two stars amid the heaving main
Sparkle through liquid bliss.

Then in her triumph spoke the Fairy Queen :
I will not call the ghost of ages gone
To unfold the frightful secrets of its lore ;

The present now is past,
And those events that desolate the earth
Have faded from the memory of Time,
Who dares not give reality to that
Whose being I annul. To me is given
The wonders of the human world to keep,
Space, matter, time, and mind. Futurity
Exposes now its treasure ; let the sight
Renew and strengthen all thy failing hope.
O human Spirit ! spur thee to the goal
Where virtue fixes universal peace,
And midst the ebb and flow of human things,
Shew somewhat stable, somewhat certain still,
A lighthouse o'er the wild of dreary waves.

The habitable earth is full of bliss ;
Those wastes of frozen billows that were hurled
By everlasting snow-storms round the poles,
Where matter dared not vegetate or live,
But ceaseless frost round the vast solitude
Bound its broad zone of stillness, are unloosed ;
And fragrant zephyrs there from spicy isles
Ruffle the placid ocean-deep, that rolls
Its broad, bright surges to the sloping sand,
Whose roar is wakened into echoings sweet
To murmur through the heaven-breathing groves
And melodize with man's blest nature there.

Those deserts of immeasurable sand,
Whose age-collected fervors scarce allowed
A bird to live, a blade of grass to spring,
Where the shrill chirp of the green lizard's love

Broke on the sultry silentness alone,
 Now teem with countless rills and shady woods,
 Corn-fields, and pastures, and white cottages ;
 And where the startled wilderness beheld
 A savage conqueror stained in kindred blood,
 A tigress satiating with the flesh of lambs,
 The unnatural famine of her toothless cubs,
 Whilst shouts and howlings through the desert rang,
 Sloping and smooth the daisy-spangled lawn,
 Offering sweet incense to the sun-rise, smiles
 To see a babe before his mother's door,
 Sharing his morning's meal
 With the green and golden basilisk
 That comes to lick his feet.

Those trackless deeps, where many a weary sail
 Has seen above the illimitable plain,
 Morning on night, and night on morning rise,
 Whilst still no land to greet the wanderer spread
 Its shadowy mountains on the sun-bright sea,
 Where the loud roarings of the tempest-waves
 So long have mingled with the gusty wind
 In melancholy loneliness, and swept
 The desert of those ocean solitudes,
 But vocal to the sea-bird's harrowing shriek,
 The bellowing monster, and the rushing storm,
 Now to the sweet and many mingling sounds
 Of kindest human impulses respond.
 Those lonely realms bright garden-isles begem,
 With lightsome clouds and shining seas between,
 And fertile valleys, resonant with bliss,
 Whilst green woods overcanopy the wave,
 Which like a toil-worn labourer leaps to shore,
 To meet the kisses of the flowrets there.

All things are recreated, and the flame
 Of consentaneous love inspires all life :
 The fertile bosom of the earth gives suck
 To myriads, who still grow beneath her care,
 Rewarding her with their pure perfectness :
 The balmy breathings of the wind inhale
 Her virtues, and diffuse them all abroad :
 Health floats amid the gentle atmosphere,
 Glows in the fruits, and mantles on the stream :
 No storms deform the beaming brow of heaven,
 Nor scatter in the freshness of its pride
 The foliage of the ever-verdant trees ;
 But fruits are ever ripe, flowers ever fair,
 And autumn proudly bears her matron grace,
 Kindling a flush on the fair cheek of spring.

Whose virgin bloom beneath the ruddy fruit
Reflects its tint and blushes into love.

The lion now forgets to thirst for blood :
There might you see him sporting in the sun
Besides the dreadless kid ; his claws are sheathed,
His teeth are harmless, custom's force has made
His nature as the nature of a lamb.
Like passion's fruit, the nightshade's tempting bane
Poisons no more the pleasure it bestows :
All bitterness is past ; the cup of joy
Unmingled mantles to the goblet's brim,
And courts the thirsty lips it fled before.

But chief, ambiguous man, he that can know
More misery, and dream more joy than all ;
Whose keen sensations thrill within his breast
To mingle with a loftier instinct there,
Lending their power to pleasure and to pain,
Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each ;
Who stands amid the ever-varying world,
The burthen or the glory of the earth ;
He chief perceives the change, his being notes
The gradual renovation, and defines
Each movement of its progress on his mind.

Man, where the gloom of the long polar night
Lowers o'er the snow-clad rocks and frozen soil,
Where scarce the hardiest herb that braves the frost
Basks in the moonlight's ineffectual glow,
Shrank with the plants, and darkened with the night ;
His chilled and narrow energies, his heart,
Insensible to courage, truth, or love,
His stunted stature and imbecile frame,
Marked him for some abortion of the earth,
Fit compeer of the bears that roamed around,
Whose habits and enjoyments were his own :
His life a feverish dream of stagnant woe,
Whose meagre wants but scantily fulfilled,
Apprised him ever of the joyless length
Which his short being's wretchedness had reached :
His death a pang which famine, cold, and toil
Long on the mind, whilst yet the vital spark
Clung to the body stubbornly, had brought ;
All was inflicted here that earth's revenge
Could wreak on the infringers of her law ;
One curse alone was spared—the name of God.

Nor where the tropics bound the realms of day
With a broad belt of mingling cloud and flame,

Where blue mists through the unmoving atmosphere
 Scattered the seeds of pestilence, and fed
 Unnatural vegetation, where the land
 Teemed with all earthquake, tempest, and disease,
 Was man a nobler being; slavery
 Had crushed him to his country's blood-stained dust;
 Or he was bartered for the fame of power,
 Which all internal impulses destroying,
 Makes human will an article of trade;
 Or he was changed with Christians for their gold,
 And dragged to distant isles, where to the sound
 Of the flesh-mangling scourge, he does the work
 Of all-polluting luxury and wealth,
 Which doubly visits on the tyrants' heads
 The long protracted fulness of their woe;
 Or he was led to legal butchery,
 To turn to worms beneath that burning sun
 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men,
 And priests first traded with the name of God

Even where the milder zone afforded man
 A seeming shelter, yet contagion there,
 Blighting his being with unnumbered ills,
 Spread like a quenchless fire; nor truth till late
 Aailed to arrest its progress, or create
 That peace which first in bloodless victory waved
 Her snowy standard o'er this favoured clime;
 There man was long the train-bearer of slaves,
 The mimic of surrounding misery,
 The jackall of ambition's lion-rage,
 The bloodhound of religion's hungry zeal

Here now the human being stands adorning
 This loveliest earth, with taintless body and mind;
 Blest from his birth with all bland impulses,
 Which gently in his noble bosom wake
 All kindly passions and all pure desires.
 Him, still from hope to hope the bliss pursuing, ^(^q)
 Which from the exhaustless lore of human weal
 Draws on the virtuous mind, the thoughts that rise
 In time-destroying infiniteness, gift
 With self-enshrined eternity, that mocks
 The unprevailing hoariness of age,
 And man, once fleeting o'er the transient scene
 Swift as an unremembered vision, stands
 Immortal upon earth: no longer now ^(^r)
 He slays the lamb that looks him in the face,
 And horribly devours his mangled flesh,
 Which still avenging nature's broken law,
 Kindled all putrid humours in his frame,

All evil passions, and all vain belief,
 Hatred, despair, and loathing in his mind,
 The germs of misery, death, disease, and crime.
 No longer now the winged inhabitants,
 That in the woods their sweet lives sing away,
 Flee from the form of man; but gather round,
 And prune their sunny feathers on the hands
 Which little children stretch in friendly sport
 Towards these dreadless partners of their play.
 All things are void of terror: man has lost
 His terrible prerogative, and stands
 An equal amidst equals: happiness
 And science dawn though late upon the earth;
 Peace cheers the mind, health renovates the frame;
 Disease and pleasure cease to mingle here,
 Reason and passion cease to combat there;
 Whilst each unfettered o'er the earth extend
 Their all-subduing energies, and wield
 The sceptre of a vast dominion there;
 Whilst every shape and mode of matter lends
 Its force to the omnipotence of mind,
 Which from its dark mine drags the gem of truth
 To decorate its paradise of peace.

IX.

O HAPPY Earth! reality of Heaven!
 To which those restless souls that ceaselessly
 Throng through the human universe, aspire;
 Thou consummation of all mortal hope!
 Thou glorious prize of blindly-working will!
 Whose rays, diffused throughout all space and time,
 Verge to one point and blend for ever there:
 Of purest spirits thou pure dwelling-place!
 Where care and sorrow, impotence and crime.
 Languor, disease, and ignorance dare not come:
 O happy Earth, reality of Heaven!

Genius has seen thee in her passionate dreams,
 And dim forebodings of thy loveliness
 Haunting the human heart, have there entwined
 Those rooted hopes of some sweet place of bliss
 Where friends and lovers meet to part no more.
 Thou art the end of all desire and will,
 The product of all action; and the souls

That by the paths of an aspiring change
 Have reached thy haven of perpetual peace,
 There rest from the eternity of toil
 That framed the fabric of thy perfectness.

Even Time, the conqueror, fled thee in his fear ;
 That hoary giant, who, in lonely pride,
 So long had ruled the world, that nations fell
 Beneath his silent footstep. Pyramids,
 That for milleniums had withstood the tide
 Of human things, his storm-breath drove in sand
 Across that desert where their stones survived
 The name of him whose pride had heaped them there
 Yon monarch, in his solitary pomp,
 Was but the mushroom of a summer day,
 That his light-winged footstep pressed to dust :
 Time was the king of earth : all things gave way
 Before him, but the fixed and virtuous will,
 The sacred sympathies of soul and sense,
 That mocked his fury and prepared his fall.
 Yet slow and gradual dawned the morn of love ;
 Long lay the clouds of darkness o'er the scene,
 Till from its native heaven they rolled away :
 First, crime, triumphant o'er all hope careered
 Unblushing, undisguising, bold and strong ;
 Whilst falsehood, tricked in virtue's attributes,
 Long sanctified all deeds of vice and woe,
 Till done by her own venomous sting to death,
 She left the moral world without a law,
 No longer fettering passion's fearless wing,
 Nor searing reason with the brand of God.
 Then steadily the happy ferment worked ;
 Reason was free ; and wild though passion went
 Through tangled glens and wood-embosomed meads,
 Gathering a garland of the strangest flowers,
 Yet like the bee returning to her queen,
 She bound the sweetest on her sister's brow,
 Who meek and sober kissed the sportive child,
 No longer trembling at the broken rod.

Mild was the slow necessity of death :
 The tranquil spirit failed beneath its grasp,
 Without a groan, almost without a fear,
 Calm as a voyager to some distant land,
 And full of wonder, full of hope as he.
 The deadly germs of languor and disease
 Died in the human frame, and purity
 Blest with all gifts her earthly worshippers.
 How vigorous then the athletic form of age !
 How clear its open and unwrinkled brow !

Where neither avarice, cunning, pride, or care,
 Had stamped the seal of grey deformity
 On all the mingling lineaments of time.
 How lovely the intrepid front of youth !
 Which meek-eyed courage decked with freshest grace ;
 Courage of soul, that dreaded not a name,
 And elevated will, that journeyed on
 Through life's phantasmal scene in fearlessness,
 With virtue, love, and pleasure, hand in hand.

Then, that sweet bondage which is freedom's self,
 And rivets with sensation's softest tie
 The kindred sympathies of human souls,
 Needed no fetters of tyrannic law :
 Those delicate and timid impulses
 In nature's primal modesty arose,
 And with undoubting confidence disclosed
 The growing longings of its dawning love,
 Unchecked by dull and selfish chastity,
 That virtue of the cheaply virtuous,
 Who pride themselves in senselessness and frost.
 No longer prostitution's venom'd bane
 Poisoned the springs of happiness and life ;
 Woman and man, in confidence and love,
 Equal and free and pure together trod
 The mountain-paths of virtue, which no more
 Were stained with blood from many a pilgrim's feet.

Then, where, through distant ages, long in pride
 The palace of the monarch-slave had mocked
 Famine's faint groan, and penury's silent tear,
 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and through
 Year after year their stones upon the field,
 Wakening a lonely echo ; and the leaves
 Of the old thorn, that on the topmost tower
 Usurped the royal ensign's grandeur, shook
 In the stern storm that swayed the topmost tower
 And whispered strange tales in the whirlwind's ear

Low through the lone cathedral's roofless aisles
 The melancholy winds a death-dirge sung :
 It were a sight of awfulness to see
 The works of faith and slavery, so vast,
 So sumptuous, yet so perishing withal !
 Even as the corpse that rests beneath its wall.
 A thousand mourners deck the pomp of death.
 To-day, the breathing marble glows above
 To decorate its memory, and tongues
 Are busy of its life : to-morrow, worms
 In silence and in darkness seize their prey

Within the massy prison's mouldering courts,
 Fearless and free the ruddy children played,
 Weaving gay chaplets for their innocent brows
 With the green ivy and the red wall-flower,
 That mock the dungeon's unavailing gloom;
 The ponderous chains, and gratings of strong iron,
 There rusted amid heaps of broken stone
 That mingled slowly with their native earth:
 There the broad beam of day, which feebly once
 Lighted the cheek of lean captivity
 With a pale and sickly glare, then freely shone
 On the pure smiles of infant playfulness:
 No more the shuddering voice of hoarse despair
 Pealed through the echoing vaults, but soothing notes
 Of ivy-fingered winds and gladsome birds
 And merriment were resonant around.

These ruins soon left not a wreck behind:
 Their elements, wide scattered o'er the globe,
 To happier shapes were moulded, and became
 Ministrant to all blissful impulses:
 Thus human things were perfected, and earth,
 Even as a child beneath its mother's love,
 Was strengthened in all excellence, and grew
 Fairer and nobler with each passing year.

Now Time his dusky pennons o'er the scene
 Closes in stedfast darkness, and the past
 Fades from our charmed sight. My task is done:
 Thy lore is learned. Earth's wonders are thine own,
 With all the fear and all the hope they bring.
 My spells are past: the present now recurs.
 Ah me! a pathless wilderness remains
 Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.

Yet, human Spirit, bravely hold thy course,
 Let virtue teach thee firmly to pursue
 The gradual paths of an aspiring change:
 For birth and life and death and that strange state
 Before the naked soul has found its home,
 All tend to perfect happiness, and urge
 The restless wheels of being on their way,
 Whose flashing spokes, instinct with infinite life,
 Bicker and burn to gain their destined goal:
 For birth but wakes the spirit to the sense
 Of outward shews, whose unexperienced shape
 New modes of passion to its frame may lend;
 Life is its state of action, and the store
 Of all events is aggregated there
 That variegate the eternal universe;

Death is a gate of dreariness and gloom,
 That leads to azure isles and beaming skies
 And happy regions of eternal hope.
 Therefore, O Spirit! fearlessly bear on:
 Though storms may break the primrose on its stalk,
 Though frosts may blight the freshness of its bloom,
 Yet spring's awakening breath will woo the earth,
 To feed with kindest dews its favourite flower,
 That blooms in mossy banks and darksome glens,
 Lighting the greenwood with its sunny smile.

Fear not then, Spirit, death's disrobing hand,
 So welcome when the tyrant is awake,
 So welcome when the bigot's hell-torch burns;
 'Tis but the voyage of a darksome hour,
 The transient gulph-dream of a starting sleep
 Death is no foe to virtue: Earth has seen
 Love's brightest roses on the scaffold bloom,
 Mingling with freedom's fadeless laurels there,
 And presaging the truth of visioned bliss.
 Are there not hopes within thee, which this scene
 Of linked and gradual being has confirmed?
 Whose stings bade thy heart look further still,
 When to the moonlight walk by Henry led,
 Sweetly and sadly thou didst talk of death?
 And wilt thou rudely tear them from thy breast,
 Listening supinely to a bigot's creed,
 Or tamely crouching to the tyrant's rod,
 Whose iron thongs are red with human gore?
 Never: but bravely bearing on, thy will
 Is destined an eternal war to wage
 With tyranny and falsehood, and uproot
 The germs of misery from the human heart.
 Thine is the hand whose piety would soothe
 The thorny pillow of unhappy crime,
 Whose impotence an easy pardon gains,
 Watching its wanderings as a friend's disease:
 Thine is the brow whose mildness would defy
 Its fiercest rage, and brave its sternest will,
 When fenced by power and master of the world.
 Thou art sincere and good; of resolute mind,
 Free from heart-withering custom's cold control,
 Of passion lofty, pure and unsubdued.
 Earth's pride and meanness could not vanquish thee,
 And therefore art thou worthy of the boon
 Which thou hast now received: virtue shall keep
 Thy footsteps in the path that thou hast trod,
 And many days of beaming hope shall bless
 Thy spotless life of sweet and sacred love.
 Go, happy one! and give that bosom joy

Whose sleepless spirit waits to catch
Light, life and rapture from thy smile.

The Fairy waves her wand of charm,
Speechless with bliss the Spirit mounts the car,

That rolled beside the battlement,

Bending her beamy eyes in thankfulness.

Again the enchanted steeds were yoked,

Again the burning wheels inflame

The steep descent of heaven's untrodden way

Fast and far the chariot flew :

The vast and fiery globes that rolled

Around the Fairy's palace-gate.

Lessened by slow degrees, and soon appeared

Such tiny twinklers as the planet orbs

That there attendant on the solar power

With borrowed light pursued their narrower way

Earth floated then below :

The chariot paused a moment there ;

The Spirit then descended :

The restless coursers pawed the ungenial soil.

Snuffed the gross air, and then, their errand done,

Unfurled their pinions to the winds of heaven.

The Body and the Soul united then,

A gentle start convulsed Ianthe's frame :

Her veiny eyelids quietly unclosed ;

Moveless awhile the dark blue orbs remained :

She looked around in wonder, and beheld

Henry, who kneeled in silence by her couch,

Watching her sleep with looks of speechless love,

And the bright beaming stars

That through the casement shone

NOTES.

(a) PAGE 22

The sun's unclouded orb
Rolled through the black concave.

BEYOND our atmosphere the sun would appear a rayless orb of fire in the midst of a black concave. The equal diffusion of its light on earth is owing to the refraction of the rays by the atmosphere, and their reflection from other bodies. Light consists either of vibrations propagated through a subtle medium, or of numerous minute particles repelled in all directions from the luminous body. Its velocity greatly exceeds that of any substance with which we are acquainted: observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites have demonstrated that light takes up no more than 8' 7" in passing from the sun to the earth, a distance of 95,000,000 miles.—Some idea may be gained of the immense distance of the fixed stars, when it is computed that many years would elapse before light could reach this earth from the nearest of them; yet in one year light travels 5,422,400,000,000 miles, which is a distance 5,707,600 times greater than that of the sun from the earth.

(b) PAGE 22.

Whilst round the chariot's way
Innumerable systems rolled.

The plurality of worlds,—the indefinite immensity of the universe is a most awful subject of contemplation. He who rightly feels its mystery and grandeur, is in no danger of seduction from the falsehoods of religious systems, or of deifying the principle of the universe. It is impossible to believe that the Spirit that pervades this infinite machine, begat a son upon the body of a Jewish woman; or is angered at the consequences of that necessity, which is a synonyme of itself. All that miserable tale of the Devil, and Eve, and an Intercessor, with the childish mummeries of the God of the Jews, is irreconcilable with the knowledge of the stars. The works of his fingers have borne witness against him.

The nearest of the fixed stars is inconceivably distant from the earth, and they are probably proportionably distant from each other. By a calculation of the velocity of light, Sirius is

supposed to be at least 54,224,000,000,000 miles from the earth*. That which appears only like a thin and silvery cloud streaking the heaven, is in effect composed of innumerable clusters of suns, each shining with its own light, and illuminating numbers of planets that revolve around them. Millions and millions of suns are ranged around us, all attended by innumerable worlds, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, all keeping the paths of immutable necessity.

(c) PAGE 38.

These are the hired bravos who defend
The tyrant's throne.

To employ murder as a means of justice, is an idea which a man of an enlightened mind will not dwell upon with pleasure. To march forth in rank and file, and all the pomp of streamers and trumpets, for the purpose of shooting at our fellow-men as a mark; to inflict upon them all the variety of wound and anguish; to leave them weltering in their blood; to wander over the field of desolation, and count the number of the dying and the dead,—are employments which in thesis we may maintain to be necessary, but which no good man will contemplate with gratulation and delight. A battle we suppose is won:—thus truth is established, thus the cause of justice is confirmed! It surely requires no common sagacity to discern the connection between this immense heap of calamities and the assertion of truth or the maintenance of justice.

Kings, and ministers of state, the real authors of the calamity, sit unmolested in their cabinet, while those against whom the fury of the storm is directed, are, for the most part, persons who have been trepanned into the service, or who are dragged unwillingly from their peaceful homes into the field of battle. A soldier is a man whose business it is to kill those who never offended him, and who are the innocent martyrs of other men's iniquities. Whatever may become of the abstract question of the justifiableness of war, it seems impossible that the soldier should not be a depraved and unnatural being.

To these more serious and momentous considerations it may be proper to add a recollection of the ridiculousness of the military character. Its first constituent is obedience: a soldier is, of all descriptions of men, the most completely a machine; yet his profession inevitably teaches him something of dogmatism, swaggering, and self-consequence: he is like the puppet of a showman, who, at the very time he is made to strut and swell and display the most farcical airs, we perfectly know cannot assume the most insignificant gesture, advance either to the right or the left, but as he is moved by his exhibitor.—*Godwin's Enquirer, Essay v*

* See Nicholson's Encyclopedia, art Light

I will here subjoin a little poem, so strongly expressive of my abhorrence of despotism and falsehood, that I fear lest it never again may be depicted so vividly. This opportunity is perhaps the only one that ever will occur of rescuing it from oblivion.

FALSEHOOD AND VICE.

A DIALOGUE.

WHILST monarchs laughed upon their thrones
To hear a famished nation's groans,
And hugged the wealth wrung from the woe
That makes its eyes and veins o'erflow,—
Those thrones high built upon the heaps
Of bones where frenzied famine sleeps,
Where slavery wields her scourge of iron,
Red with mankind's unheeded gore,
And War's mad fiends the scene environ,
Mingling with shrieks a drunken roar,
There Vice and Falsehood took their stand,
High raised above the unhappy land.

FALSEHOOD.

Brother! arise from the dainty fare
Which thousands have toiled and bled to bestow,
A finer feast for thine hungry ear
Is the news that I bring of human woe.

VICE.

And, secret one! what hast thou done,
To compare, in thy tumid pride, with me?
I, whose career, through the blasted year,
Has been track'd by despair and agony.

FALSEHOOD.

What have I done!—I have torn the robe
From baby truth's unshelter'd form,
And round the desolated globe
Borne safely the bewildering charm:
My tyrant-slaves to a dungeon-floor
Have bound the fearless innocent,
And streams of fertilizing gore
Flow from her bosom's hideous rent.
Which this unfailing dagger gave
I dread that blood!—no more—this day
Is ours, though her eternal ray
Must shine upon our grave.
Yet know, proud Vice, had I not given
To thee the robe I stole from heaven,
Thy shape of ugliness and fear
Had never gained admission here.

VICE.

And know, that had I disdain'd to toll,
But sate in my loathsome cave the while,
And ne'er to these hateful sons of heaven,
GOLD, MONARCHY, and MURDER, given;

Hadst thou with all thine art essay'd
 One of thy games then to have play'd,
 With all thine overweening boast,
 Falsehood ! I tell thee thou hadst lost !—
 Yet wherofote this dispute ?—we tend,
 Fraternal, to one common end ;
 In this cold grave beneath my feet,
 Will our hopes, our fears, and our labours, meet.

FALSEHOOD.

I brought my daughter, RELIGION, on earth :
 She smother'd Reason's babes in their birth ;
 But dreaded their mother's eye severe,—
 So the crocodile slunk off silly in fear,
 And loosed her bloodhounds from the den
 They started from dreams of slaughter'd men,
 And by the light of her poison eye,
 Did her work o'er the wide earth frightfully :
 The dreadful stench of her torches' flare,
 Fed with human fat, polluted the air :
 The curses, the shrieks, the ceaseless cries
 Of the many-mingling miseries,
 As on she trod, ascended high
 And trumpeted my victory !—
 Brother, tell what thou hast done.

VICE.

I have extinguish'd the noon-day sun,
 In the carnage smoke of battles won :
 Famine, murder, hell, and power
 Were gluttet in that glorious hour
 Which searchless Fate had stamp'd for me
 With the seal of her security
 For the bloated wretch on yonder throne
 Commanded the bloody fray to rise.
 Like me he joy'd at the stifled moan
 Wrung from a nation's miseries ;
 While the snakes, whose silme even him *defiled*
 In ecstasies of malice smiled :
 They thought 't was theirs,—but mine the deed !
 Theirs is the toil, but mine the meed—
 Ten thousand victims madly bleed.
 They dream that tyrants goad them there
 With poisonous war to taint the air :
 These tyrants, on their beds of thorn,
 Swell with the thoughts of murderous fame
 And with their gains, to lift my name.
 Restless they plan from night to morn :
 I—I do all ; without my aid
 Thy daughter, that relentless maid,
 Could never o'er a death bed urge
 The fury of her venom'd scourge.

FALSEHOOD.

Brother, well :—the world is ours ;
 And whether thou or I have won,
 The pestilence expectant lowers
 On all beneath yon blasted sun.
 Our joys, our toils, our honours, meet
 In the milk-white and wormy winding-sheet :
 A short-lived hope, unceasing care,
 Some heartless scraps of godly prayer,

A moody curse and a frenzied sleep
 Ere gapes the grave's unclosing deep,
 A tyrant's dream, a coward's start,
 The ice that clings to a priestly heart,
 A judge's frown, a courtier's smile,
 Make the great whole for which we toil;
 And, brother, whether thou or I
 Have done the work of misery,
 It little boots: thy toil and pain,
 Without my aid, were more than vain;
 And but for thee I ne'er had sate
 The guardian of heaven's palace gate.

(d) PAGE 40.

Thus do the generations of the earth
 Go to the grave, and issue from the womb.

One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for ever. The sun also ariseth and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose. The wind goeth toward the south and turneth about unto the north, it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits. All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; unto the place whence the rivers come, thither shall they return again.—*Ecclesiastes*, chap. i.

(e) PAGE 40.

Even as the leaves
 Which the keen frost-wind of the waning year
 Has scatter'd on the forest soil.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
 Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
 Another race the following spring supplies;
 They fall successive, and successive rise:
 So generations in their course decay;
 So flourish these, when those are past away.

Pope's Homer.

(f) PAGE 41

The mob of peasants, nobles, priests, and kings.

When the wide ocean maddening whirlwinds sweep,
 And heave the billows of the boiling deep,
 Pleased we from land the reeling bark survey,
 And rolling mountains of the watery way.
 Not that we joy another's woes to see,
 But to reflect that we ourselves are free.
 So, the dread battle, ranged in distant fields,
 Ourselves secure, a secret pleasure yields
 But what more charming than to gain the height
 Of true philosophy? What pure delight
 From Wisdom's citadel to view below,

Deluded mortals, as they wandering go
 In quest of happiness! ah, blindly weak!
 For fame, for vain nobility they seek:
 Labour for heapy treasures, night and day,
 And pant for power and magisterial sway.

Oh, wretched mortals! souls devoid of light,
 Lost in the shades of intellectual night!

Dr. Busby's Lucretius.

(*g*) PAGE 42.

And statesmen boast

Of wealth!

There is no real wealth but the labour of man. Were the mountains of gold, and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn the richer; no one comfort would be added to the human race. In consequence of our consideration for the precious metals, one man is enabled to heap to himself luxuries at the expense of the necessaries of his neighbour; a system admirably fitted to produce all the varieties of disease and crime, which never fail to characterize the two extremes of opulence and penury. A speculator takes pride to himself as the promoter of his country's prosperity, who employs a number of hands in the manufacture of articles avowedly destitute of use, or subservient only to the unhallowed cravings of luxury and ostentation. The nobleman who employs the peasants of his neighbourhood in building his palaces, until "*jam pauca aratro jugera, regiæ moles relinquunt*,"* flatters himself that he has gained the title of a patriot by yielding to the impulses of vanity. The shew and pomp of courts adduces the same apology for its continuance; and many a fête has been given, many a woman has eclipsed her beauty by her dress, to benefit the labouring poor and to encourage trade. Who does not see that this is a remedy which aggravates, whilst it palliates the countless diseases of society? The poor are set to labour,—for what? Not the food for which they famish; not the blankets for want of which their babes are frozen by the cold of their miserable hovels; not those comforts of civilization without which civilized man is far more miserable than the meanest savage; oppressed as he is by all its insidious evils, within the daily and taunting prospect of its innumerable benefits assiduously exhibited before him:—no; for the pride of power, for the miserable isolation of pride, for the false pleasures of the hundredth part of society. No greater evidence is afforded of the wide extended and radical mistakes of civilized man than this fact; those arts which are essential to his very being are held in the greatest contempt; employments are lucrative in an

* These piles of royal structure, will soon leave but few acres for the plough.

inverse ratio to their usefulness: * the jeweller, the toyman, the actor gains fame and wealth by the exercise of his useless and ridiculous art; whilst the cultivator of the earth, he without whom society must cease to subsist, struggles through contempt and penury, and perishes by that famine which, but for his unceasing exertions, would annihilate the rest of mankind.

I will not insult common sense by insisting on the doctrine of the natural equality of man. The question is not concerning its desirableness, but its practicability; so far as it is practicable, it is desirable. That state of human society which approaches nearer to an equal partition of its benefits and evils should, *cæteris paribus*, † be preferred: but so long as we conceive that a wanton expenditure of human labour, not for the necessities, not even for the luxuries of the mass of society, but for the egotism and ostentation of a few of its members, is defensible on the ground of public justice, so long we neglect to approximate to the redemption of the human race.

Labour is required for physical, and leisure for moral improvement: from the former of these advantages the rich, and from the latter the poor, by the inevitable conditions of their respective situations, are precluded. A state which should combine the advantages of both, would be subjected to the evils of neither. He that is deficient in firm health, or vigorous intellect, is but half a man; hence it follows, that, to subject the labouring classes to unnecessary labour, is wantonly depriving them of any opportunities of intellectual improvement; and that the rich are heaping up for their own mischief the disease, lassitude and *ennui* by which their existence is rendered an intolerable burthen.

English reformers exclaim against sinecures, but the true pension-list is the rent-roll of the landed proprietors: wealth is a power usurped by the few, to compel the many to labour for their benefit. The laws which support this system derive their force from the ignorance and credulity of its victims: they are the result of a conspiracy of the few against the many, who are themselves obliged to purchase this pre-eminence by the loss of all real comfort.

The commodities that substantially contribute to the subsistence of the human species form a very short catalogue; they demand from us but a slender portion of industry. If these only were produced, and sufficiently produced, the species of man would be continued. If the labour necessarily required to produce them were equitably divided among the poor, and, still more, if it were equitably divided among all, each man's share of labour would be light, and his portion of leisure would be ample. There was a time when this leisure would have been of small comparative value: it is to be hoped that the time will come,

* See Rousseau, "De l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes," note 7.

† Making allowances on both sides.

when it will be applied to the most important purposes. Those hours which are not required for the production of the necessaries of life, may be devoted to the cultivation of the understanding, the enlarging our stock of knowledge, the refining our taste, and thus opening to us new and more exquisite sources of enjoyment.

* * * * *

It was perhaps necessary that a period of monopoly and oppression should subsist, before a period of cultivated equality could subsist. Savages perhaps would never have been excited to the discovery of truth and the invention of art, but by the narrow motives which such a period affords. But, surely, after the savage state has ceased, and men have set out in the glorious career of discovery and invention, monopoly and oppression cannot be necessary to prevent them from returning to a state of barbarism.—*Godwin's Enquirer, Essay II. See also Pol. Jus., Book VIII. chap. 11.*

It is a calculation of this admirable author, that all the conveniences of civilized life might be produced, if society would divide the labour equally among its members, by each individual being employed in labour two hours during the day.

(^b) PAGE 42.

Or religion
Drives his wife raving mad.

I am acquainted with a lady of considerable accomplishments, and the mother of a numerous family, whom the Christian religion has goaded to an incurable insanity. A parallel case is, I believe, within the experience of every physician.

For some, the approach of Death and Hell to stay,
Their parents, friends, and country, will betray.

Dr. Busby's Lucretius.

(¹) PAGE 44.

Even love is sold.

Not even the intercourse of the sexes is exempt from the despotism of positive institution. Law pretends even to govern the indisciplinable wanderings of passion, to put fetters on the clearest deductions of reason, and, by appeals to the will, to subdue the involuntary affections of our nature. Love is inevitably consequent upon the perception of loveliness. Love withers under constraint: its very essence is liberty: it is compatible neither with obedience, jealousy, nor fear, it is there most pure, perfect, and unlimited, where its votaries live in confidence, equality, and unreserve.

How long then ought the sexual connection to last? what law ought to specify the extent of the grievances which should limit its duration? A husband and wife ought to continue so

long united as they love each other: any law which should bind them to cohabitation for one moment after the decay of their affection, would be a most intolerable tyranny, and the most unworthy of toleration. How odious an usurpation of the right of private judgment should that law be considered, which should make the ties of friendship indissoluble, in spite of the caprices, the inconstancy, the fallibility, and capacity for improvement of the human mind. And by so much would the fetters of love be heavier and more unendurable than those of friendship, as love is more vehement and capricious, more dependent on those delicate peculiarities of imagination, and less capable of reduction to the ostensible merits of the object.

The state of society in which we exist is a mixture of feudal savageness and imperfect civilization. The narrow and unenlightened morality of the Christian religion is an aggravation of these evils. It is not even until lately that mankind have admitted that happiness is the sole end of the science of ethics, as of all other sciences; and that the fanatical idea of mortifying the flesh for the love of God has been discarded. I have heard, indeed, an ignorant collegian adduce, in favour of Christianity, its hostility to every worldly feeling!*

But if happiness be the object of morality, of all human unions and disunions; if the worthiness of every action is to be estimated by the quantity of pleasurable sensation it is calculated to produce, then the connection of the sexes is so long sacred as it contributes to the comfort of the parties, and is naturally dissolved when its evils are greater than its benefits. There is nothing immoral in this separation. Constancy has nothing virtuous in itself, independently of the pleasure it confers, and partakes of the temporizing spirit of vice in proportion as it endures tamely moral defects of magnitude in the objects of its indiscreet choice. Love is free: to promise for ever to love the same woman, is not less absurd than to promise to believe the same creed! such a vow, in both cases, excludes us from all inquiry. The language of the votarist is this: the woman I now love may be infinitely inferior to many others; the creed I now profess may be a mass of errors and absurdities; but I exclude myself from all future information as to the amiability of the one, and the truth of the other, resolving blindly, and in spite of conviction, to adhere to them.—Is this the language of delicacy and reason? Is the love of such a frigid heart of more worth than its belief?

The present system of constraint does no more, in the majority

* The first Christian emperor made a law by which seduction was punished with death: if the female pleaded her own consent, she also was punished with death; if the parents endeavoured to screen the criminals, they were banished and their estates were confiscated; the slaves who might be accessory were burned alive, or forced to swallow melted lead. The very offspring of an illegal love were involved in the consequences of the sentence.—*Gibbon's Decline and Fall*, &c. vol. ii, page 210. See also, for the hatred of the primitive Christians to love, and even marriage, page 269.

of instances, than make hypocrites or open enemies. Persons of delicacy and virtue, unhappily united to one whom they find it impossible to love, spend the loveliest season of their life in unproductive efforts to appear otherwise than they are, for the sake of the feelings of their partner or the welfare of their mutual offspring: those of less generosity and refinement openly avow their disappointment, and linger out the remnant of that union, which only death can dissolve, in a state of incurable bickering and hostility. The early education of their children takes its colour from the squabbles of the parents; they are nursed in a systematic school of ill humour, violence, and falsehood. Had they been suffered to part at the moment when indifference rendered their union irksome, they would have been spared many years of misery: they would have connected themselves more suitably, and would have found that happiness in the society of more congenial partners which is for ever denied them by the despotism of marriage. They would have been separately useful and happy members of society, who, whilst united, were miserable, and rendered misanthropical by misery. The conviction that wedlock is indissoluble holds out the strongest of all temptations to the perverse: they indulge without restraint in acrimony, and all the little tyrannies of domestic life, when they know that their victim is without appeal. If this connection were put on a rational basis, each would be assured that habitual ill temper would terminate in separation, and would check this vicious and dangerous propensity.

Prostitution is the legitimate offspring of marriage and its accompanying errors. Women, for no other crime than having followed the dictates of a natural appetite, are driven with fury from the comforts and sympathies of society. It is less venial than murder; and the punishment which is inflicted on her who destroys her child to escape reproach, is lighter than the life of agony and disease to which the prostitute is irrecoverably doomed. Has a woman obeyed the impulse of unerring nature;—society declares war against her, pitiless and eternal war: she must be the tame slave, she must make no reprisals; theirs is the right of persecution, hers the duty of endurance. She lives a life of infamy: the loud and bitter laugh of scorn scares her from all return. She dies of long and lingering disease: yet *she* is in fault, *she* is the criminal, *she* the froward and untameable child,—and society, forsooth, the pure and virtuous matron, who casts her as an abortion from her undefiled bosom! Society avenges herself on the criminals of her own creation; she is employed in anathematizing the vice to-day, which yesterday she was the most zealous to teach. Thus is formed one tenth of the population of London: meanwhile the evil is twofold. Young men, excluded by the fanatical idea of chastity from the society of modest and accomplished women, associate with these vicious and miserable beings, destroying thereby all

those exquisite and delicate sensibilities whose existence cold-hearted worldlings have denied; annihilating all genuine passion, and debasing that to a selfish feeling which is the excess of generosity and devotedness. Their body and mind alike crumble into a hideous wreck of humanity; idiotcy and disease become perpetuated in their miserable offspring, and distant generations suffer for the bigotted morality of their forefathers. Chastity is a monkish and evangelical superstition, a greater foe to natural temperance even than unintellectual sensuality; it strikes at the root of all domestic happiness, and consigns more than half of the human race to misery, that some few may monopolize according to law. A system could not well have been devised more studiously hostile to human happiness than marriage.

I conceive that, from the abolition of marriage, the fit and natural arrangement of sexual connection would result. I by no means assert that the intercourse would be promiscuous: on the contrary; it appears, from the relation of parent to child, that this union is generally of long duration, and marked above all others with generosity and self-devotion. But this is a subject which it is perhaps premature to discuss. That which will result from the abolition of marriage, will be natural and right, because choice and change will be exempted from restraint.

In fact, religion and morality, as they now stand, compose a practical code of misery and servitude: the genius of human happiness must tear every leaf from the accursed book of God ere man can read the inscription on his heart. How would morality, dressed up in stiff stays, and finery, start from her own disgusting image, should she look in the mirror of nature?

(^k) PAGE 47.

To the red and baleful sun
That faintly twinkles there.

The north polar star, to which the axis of the earth, in its present state of obliquity, points. It is exceedingly probable, from many considerations, that this obliquity will gradually diminish, until the equator coincides with the ecliptic: the nights and days will then become equal on the earth throughout the year, and probably the seasons also. There is no great extravagance in presuming that the progress of the perpendicularity of the poles may be as rapid as the progress of intellect; or that there should be a perfect identity between the moral and physical improvement of the human species. It is certain that wisdom is not compatible with disease, and that, in the present state of the climates of the earth, health, in the true and comprehensive sense of the word, is out of the reach of civilized man. Astronomy teaches us that the earth is now in its progress, and that the poles are every year becoming more and

more perpendicular to the ecliptic. The strong evidence afforded by the history of mythology, and geological researches, that some event of this nature has taken place already, affords a strong presumption, that this progress is not merely an oscillation, as has been surmised by some late astronomers.* Bones of animals peculiar to the torrid zone have been found in the north of Siberia, and on the banks of the river Ohio. Plants have been found in the fossil state in the interior of Germany, which demand the present climate of Hindostan for their production.† The researches of M. Bailly‡ establish the existence of a people who inhabited a tract of land in Tartary 49° north latitude, of greater antiquity than either the Indians, the Chinese, or the Chaldeans, from whom these nations derived their sciences and theology. We find, from the testimony of ancient writers, that Britain, Germany, and France were much colder than at present, and that their great rivers were annually frozen over. Astronomy teaches us, also, that since this period the obliquity of the earth's position has been considerably diminished. ☞

(1) PAGE 49.

No atom of this turbulence fulfils
A vague and unnecessitated task,
Or acts but as it must and ought to act.

Two instances will serve to render more sensible to us the principle here laid down; we will borrow one from natural the other from moral philosophy. In a whirlwind of dust raised by an impetuous wind, however confused it may appear to our eyes, in the most dreadful tempest excited by opposing winds, which convulse the waves, there is not a single particle of dust or of water that is placed by chance, that has not its sufficient cause for occupying the situation in which it is, and which does not rigorously act in the mode it should act. A geometrician who knew equally the different powers which operate in both cases, and the properties of the particles which are propelled would shew that according to the given causes, each particle acts precisely as it should act, and cannot act otherwise than it does.

In those terrible convulsions which sometimes agitate political societies, and which frequently bring on the overthrow of an empire, there is not a single action, a single word, a single thought, a single volition, a single passion in the agents, which concur in the revolution as destroyers, or as victims, which is not necessary, which does not act as it should act, which does not infallibly produce the effects which it should produce, according to the place occupied by these agents in the moral whirlwind.

* Laplace, *Système du Monde*.

† Cabanis, *Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme*, vol. ii. page 406.

‡ *Lettres sur les Sciences*, à Voltaire.—Bailly.

This would appear evident to an intelligence which would be in a state to seize and appreciate all the actions and re-actions of the minds and bodies of those who contribute to this revolution.—*System of Nature*, vol. i.

(ⁿ) PAGE 50.

Necessity, thou mother of the world!

He who asserts the doctrine of Necessity, means that, contemplating the events which compose the moral and material universe, he beholds only an immense and uninterrupted chain of causes and effects, no one of which could occupy any other place than it does occupy, or act in any other place than it does act. The idea of necessity is obtained by our experience of the connection between objects, the uniformity of the operations of nature, the constant conjunction of similar events, and the consequent inference of one from the other. Mankind are therefore agreed in the admission of necessity, if they admit that these two circumstances take place in voluntary action. Motive is, to voluntary action in the human mind, what cause is to effect in the material universe. The word liberty, as applied to mind, is analagous to the word chance, as applied to matter: they spring from an ignorance of the certainty of the conjunction of antecedents and consequents.

Every human being is irresistibly impelled to act precisely as he does act: in the eternity which preceded his birth a chain of causes was generated, which, operating under the name of motives, make it impossible that any thought of his mind, or any action of his life, should be otherwise than it is. Were the doctrine of Necessity false, the human mind would no longer be a legitimate object of science; from like causes it would be in vain that we should expect like effects; the strongest motive would no longer be paramount over the conduct; all knowledge would be vague and undeterminate; we could not predict with any certainty that we might not meet as an enemy to-morrow him with whom we have parted in friendship to-night; the most probable inducements and the clearest reasonings would lose the invariable influence they possess. The contrary of this is demonstrably the fact. Similar circumstances produce the same unvariable effects. The precise character and motives of any man on any occasion being given, the moral philosopher could predict his actions with as much certainty as the natural philosopher could predict the effects of the mixture of any particular chemical substances. Why is the aged husbandman more experienced than the young beginner? Because there is an uniform, undeniable necessity in the operations of the material universe. Why is the old statesman more skilful than the raw politician? Because, relying on the necessary conjunction of motive and action, he proceeds to produce moral

effects by the application of those moral causes which experience has shown to be effectual. Some actions may be found to which we can attach no motives, but these are the effects of causes with which we are unacquainted. Hence the relation which motive bears to voluntary action is that of cause to effect; nor, placed in this point of view, is it, or ever has it been the subject of popular or philosophical dispute. None but the few fanatics who are engaged in the Herculean task of reconciling the justice of their God with the misery of man, will longer outrage common sense by the supposition of an event without a cause, a voluntary action without a motive. History, politics, morals, criticism, all grounds of reasoning, all principles of science, alike assume the truth of the doctrine of Necessity. No farmer carrying his corn to market doubts the sale of it at the market price. The master of a manufactory no more doubts that he can purchase the human labour necessary for his purposes, than that his machinery will act as they have been accustomed to act.

But, whilst none have scrupled to admit necessity as influencing matter, many have disputed its dominion over mind. Independently of its militating with the received ideas of the justice of God, it is by no means obvious to a superficial inquiry. When the mind observes its own operations, it feels no connection of motive and action: but as we know "nothing more of causation than the constant conjunction of objects and the consequent inference of one from the other, as we find that these two circumstances are universally allowed to have place in voluntary action, we may be easily led to own that they are subjected to the necessity common to all causes." The actions of the will have a regular conjunction with circumstances and characters; motive is, to voluntary action, what cause is to effect. But the only idea we can form of causation is a constant conjunction of similar objects, and the consequent inference of one from the other: wherever this is the case necessity is clearly established.

The idea of liberty applied metaphorically to the will, has sprung from a misconception of the meaning of the word power. What is power?—*id quod potest*, that which can produce any given effect. To deny power, is to say that nothing can or has the power to be or act. In the only true sense of the word power, it applies with equal force to the loadstone as to the human will. Do you think these motives, which I shall present, are powerful enough to rouse him? is a question just as common as, Do you think this lever has the power of raising this weight? The advocates of free-will assert that the will has the power of refusing to be determined by the strongest motive: but the strongest motive is that which, overcoming all others, ultimately prevails; this assertion therefore amounts to a denial of the will being ultimately determined by that motive which does determine it, which is absurd. But it is equally certain that a man


cannot resist the strongest motive, as that he cannot overcome a physical impossibility.

The doctrine of Necessity tends to introduce a great change into the established notions of morality, and utterly to destroy religion. Reward and punishment must be considered by the Necessarian, merely as motives which he would employ in order to procure the adoption or abandonment of any given line of conduct. Desert, in the present sense of the word, would no longer have any meaning; and he, who should inflict pain upon another for no better reason than that he deserved it, would only gratify his revenge under pretence of satisfying justice. It is not enough, says the advocate of free-will, that a criminal should be prevented from a repetition of his crime; he should feel pain, and his torments, when justly inflicted, ought precisely to be proportioned to his fault. But utility is morality: that which is incapable of producing happiness is useless; and though the crime of Damiens must be condemned, yet the frightful torments which revenge, under the name of justice, inflicted on this unhappy man, cannot be supposed to have augmented, even at the long run, the stock of pleasurable sensation in the world. At the same time the doctrine of Necessity does not in the least diminish our disapprobation of vice. The conviction which all feel, that a viper is a poisonous animal, and that a tiger is constrained, by the inevitable condition of his existence, to devour men, does not induce us to avoid them less sedulously, or even more, to hesitate in destroying them; but he would surely be of a hard heart, who meeting with a serpent on a desert island, or in a situation where it was incapable of injury, should wantonly deprive it of existence. A Necessarian is inconsequent to his own principles, if he indulges in hatred or contempt: the compassion which he feels for the criminal is unmixed with a desire of injuring him: he looks with an elevated and dreadless composure upon the links of the universal chain as they pass before his eyes: whilst cowardice, curiosity, and inconsistency only assail him in proportion to the feebleness and indistinctness with which he has perceived and rejected the delusions of free-will.

Religion is the perception of the relation in which we stand to the principle of the universe. But if the principle of the universe be not an organic being, the model and prototype of man, the relation between it and human beings is absolutely none. Without some insight into its will respecting our actions, religion is nugatory and vain. But will is only a mode of animal mind; moral qualities also are such as only a human being can possess; to attribute them to the principle of the universe, is to annex to it properties incompatible with any possible definition of its nature. It is probable that the word God was originally only an expression denoting the unknown cause of the known events which men perceived in the universe. By the vulgar mistake of a metaphor for a real being, of a word

for a thing, it became a man, endowed with human qualities and governing the universe as an earthly monarch governs his kingdom. Their addresses to this imaginary being, indeed, are much in the same style as those of subjects to a king. They acknowledge his benevolence, deprecate his anger, and supplicate his favour.

But the doctrine of Necessity teaches us, that in no case could any event have happened otherwise than it did happen, and that, if God is the author of good, he is also the author of evil; that, if he is entitled to our gratitude for the one, he is entitled to our hatred for the other; that, admitting the existence of this hypothetic being, he is also subjected to the dominion of an immutable necessity. It is plain that the same arguments which prove that God is the author of food, light, and life, prove him also to be the author of poison, darkness, and death. The wide-wasting earthquake, the storm, the battle, and the tyranny, are attributable to this hypothetic being in the same degree as the fairest forms of nature, sunshine, liberty, and peace.

But we are taught, by the doctrine of Necessity, that there is neither good nor evil in the universe, otherwise than as the events to which we apply these epithets have relation to our own peculiar mode of being. Still less than with the hypothesis of a God, will the doctrine of Necessity accord with the belief of a future state of punishment. God made man such as he is, and then damned him for being so: for to say that God was the author of all good, and man the author of all evil, is to say that one man made a straight line and a crooked one, and another man made the incongruity. 

A Mahometan story, much to the present purpose, is recorded, wherein Adam and Moses are introduced disputing before God in the following manner. Thou, says Moses, art Adam, whom God created, and animated with the breath of life, and caused to be worshipped by the angels, and placed in paradise, from whence mankind have been expelled for thy fault. Whereto Adam answered, Thou art Moses, whom God chose for his apostle, and entrusted with his word, by giving thee the tables of the law, and whom he vouchsafed to admit to discourse with himself. How many years dost thou find the law was written before I was created? Says Moses, Forty. And dost thou not find, replied Adam, these words therein, And Adam rebelled against his Lord and transgressed? Which Moses confessing, Dost thou therefore blame me, continued he, for doing that which God wrote of me that I should do, forty years before I was created; nay, for what was decreed concerning me fifty thousand years before the creation of heaven and earth?

Sale's Prelim. Disc. to the Koran, page 164.

(n) PAGE 51.

There is no God!

This negation must be understood solely to affect a creative Deity. The hypothesis of a pervading Spirit, co-eternal with the universe, remains unshaken.

A close examination of the validity of the proofs adduced to support any proposition, is the only secure way of attaining truth, on the advantages of which it is unnecessary to descant: our knowledge of the existence of a Deity is a subject of such importance, that it cannot be too minutely investigated; in consequence of this conviction we proceed briefly and impartially to examine the proofs which have been adduced. It is necessary first to consider the nature of belief.

When a proposition is offered to the mind, it perceives the agreement or disagreement of the ideas of which it is composed. A perception of their agreement is termed *belief*. Many obstacles frequently prevent this perception from being immediate; these the mind attempts to remove, in order that the perception may be distinct. The mind is active in the investigation, in order to perfect the state of perception of the relation which the component ideas of the proposition bear to each, which is passive: the investigation being confused with the perception, has induced many falsely to imagine that the mind is active in belief,—that belief is an act of volition,—in consequence of which it may be regulated by the mind. Pursuing, continuing this mistake, they have attached a degree of criminality to disbelief; of which, in its nature it is incapable; it is equally incapable of merit.

Belief, then, is a passion, the strength of which, like every other passion is in precise proportion to the degrees of excitement.

The degrees of excitement are three.

The senses are the sources of all knowledge to the mind; consequently their evidence claims the strongest assent.

The decision of the mind, founded upon our own experience, derived from these sources, claims the next degree.

The experience of others, which addresses itself to the former one, occupies the lowest degree.

(A graduated scale, on which should be marked the capabilities of propositions to approach to the test of the senses, would be a just barometer of the belief which ought to be attached to them.)

Consequently no testimony can be admitted which is contrary to reason; reason is founded on the evidence of our senses.

Every proof may be referred to one of these three divisions: it is to be considered what arguments we receive from each of them, which should convince us of the existence of a Deity.

1st. The evidence of the senses. If the Deity should appear to us, if he should convince our senses of his existence, this revelation would necessarily command belief. Those to whom

the Deity has thus appeared have the strongest possible conviction of his existence. But the God of Theologians is incapable of local visibility.

2nd. Reason It is urged that man knows that whatever is, must either have had a beginning, or have existed from all eternity: he also knows, that whatever is not eternal must have had a cause. When this reasoning is applied to the universe, it is necessary to prove that it was created: until that is clearly demonstrated, we may reasonably suppose that it has endured from all eternity. We must prove design before we can infer a designer. The only idea which we can form of causation is derivable from the constant conjunction of objects, and the consequent inference of one from the other. In a case where two propositions are diametrically opposite, the mind believes that which is least incomprehensible;—it is easier to suppose that the universe has existed from all eternity, than to conceive a being beyond its limits capable of creating it; if the mind sinks beneath the weight of one, is it an alleviation to increase the intolerability of the burthen?

The other argument, which is founded on a man's knowledge of his own existence, stands thus. A man knows not only that he now is, but that once he was not; consequently there must have been a cause. But our idea of causation is alone derivable from the constant conjunction of objects and the consequent inference of one from the other; and, reasoning experimentally, we can only infer from effects, causes exactly adequate to those effects. But there certainly is a generative power which is effected by certain instruments; we cannot prove that it is inherent in these instruments; nor is the contrary hypothesis capable of demonstration; we admit that the generative power is incomprehensible; but to suppose that the same effect is produced by an eternal, omniscient, omnipotent being, leaves the cause in the same obscurity, but renders it more incomprehensible.

3rd. Testimony. It is required that testimony should not be contrary to reason. The testimony that the Deity convinces the senses of men of his existence, can only be admitted by us, if our mind considers it less probable that these men should have been deceived, than that the Deity should have appeared to them. Our reason can never admit the testimony of men, who not only declare that they were eye-witnesses of miracles, but that the Deity was irrational: for he commanded that he should be believed, he proposed the highest rewards for faith, eternal punishments for disbelief. We can only command voluntary actions; belief is not an act of volition; the mind is even passive, or involuntarily active: from this it is evident that we have no sufficient testimony, or rather that testimony is insufficient to prove the being of a God. It has been before shewn that it cannot be deduced from reason. They alone then, who have been convinced by the evidence of the senses, can believe it.

Hence it is evident that, having no proofs from either of the three sources of conviction, the mind *cannot* believe the existence of a creative God; it is also evident, that, as belief is a passion of the mind, no degree of criminality is attachable to disbelief; and that they only are reprehensible who neglect to remove the false medium through which their mind views any subject of discussion. Every reflecting mind must acknowledge that there is no proof of the existence of a Deity.

God is an hypothesis, and as such, stands in need of proof: the *onus probandi** rests on the theist. Sir Isaac Newton says: "Hypotheses non fingo, quicquid enim ex phænomenis non deducitur, hypothesis vocanda est, et hypothesis vel meta physica, vel physica, vel qualitatium occultarum, seu mechanicarum, in philosophiâ locum non habent."† To all proofs of the existence of a creative God apply this valuable rule. We see a variety of bodies possessing a variety of powers: we merely know their effects; we are in a state of ignorance with respect to their essences and causes. These Newton calls the phenomena of things; but the pride of philosophy is unwilling to admit its ignorance of their causes. From the phenomena, which are the objects of our senses, we attempt to infer a cause, which we call God, and gratuitously endow it with all negative and contradictory qualities. From this hypothesis we invent this general name, to conceal our ignorance of causes and essences. The being called God by no means answers with the conditions prescribed by Newton; it bears every mark of a veil woven by philosophical conceit, to hide the ignorance of philosophers even from themselves. They borrow the threads of its texture from the anthropomorphism of the vulgar. Words have been used by sophists for the same purposes, from the occult qualities of the peripatetics to the *effluvium* of Boyle and the *crinities* or *nebulae* of Herschel. God is represented as infinite, eternal, incomprehensible; he is contained under every prædicate in non that the logic of ignorance could fabricate. Even his worshippers allow that it is impossible to form any idea of him they exclaim with the French poet,

Pour dire ce qu'il est, il faut être lui-même.‡



Lord Bacon says, that "atheism leaves to man reason, philosophy, natural piety, laws, reputation, and every thing that can serve to conduct him to virtue; but superstition destroys all these, and erects itself into a tyranny over the understandings of men: hence atheism never disturbs the government, but renders

* The burthen of proof.

† I do not invent hypotheses; for whatever is not deduced from phenomena, is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, either metaphysical or physical, or grounded on occult qualities, should not be allowed any room in philosophy.

‡ To tell what he is you must be himself.

man more clear-sighted, since he sees nothing beyond the boundaries of the present life"—*Bacon's Moral Essays*.

The primary theology of man made him first fear and worship even the elements, gross and material objects, he then paid his adorations to the presiding agents of the elements, to inferior genii, to heroes, or to men endowed with great qualities. By continuing to reflect, he thought to simplify things, by submitting all nature to a single agent, to a spirit, to an universal soul, which put this nature and its parts into motion. In ascending from cause to cause, mankind have ended by seeing nothing, and it is in the midst of this obscurity that they have placed their God: it is in this dark abyss that their restless imagination is always labouring to form chimeras, which will afflict them, until a knowledge of nature shall dissipate the phantoms which they have always so vainly adored.

If we wish to render an account to ourselves, of our ideas respecting the Deity, we shall be obliged to confess that by the word God, men have never been able to designate any thing else but the most hidden, the most remote, the most unknown cause of the effects which they perceive; they only make use of this word, when the springs of natural and known causes cease to be visible to them; the instant they loose the thread, or their understanding can no longer follow the chain of these causes, they cut the knot of their difficulty, and terminate their researches by calling God the last of these causes, that is to say, that which is beyond all the causes with which they are acquainted. Thus they merely assign a vague denomination to an unknown cause, at which their indolence or the limits of their information compels them to stop. Whenever we are told, that God is the author of any phenomenon, that signifies that we are ignorant how such a phenomenon can be produced, with the assistance only of the natural powers or causes with which we are acquainted. It is thus that the generality of mankind, whose lot is ignorance, attribute to the Deity, not only the uncommon effects which strike them, but even the most simple events, whose causes are the most easily discoverable, to all who have had the opportunity of reflecting on them. In a word, man has always respected the unknown causes of those surprising effects, which his ignorance prevented him from unravelling. It was upon the ruins of nature that men first raised the imaginary colossus of a Deity.

If the ignorance of nature gave birth to gods, a knowledge of nature is calculated to destroy them. In proportion as man becomes informed, his powers and resources increase with his knowledge, the sciences, the conservative arts, and industry furnish him with assistance, experience inspires him with confidence, or procures him the means of resisting the efforts of many causes, which cease to alarm him, as soon as he becomes acquainted with them. In a word, his terrors are dissipated in

the same proportion as his mind is enlightened. A well-informed man ceases to be superstitious.

It is never but on trust, that whole nations worship the God of their fathers and their priests; authority, confidence, submission, and custom, to them supply the place of proofs and conviction; they prostrate themselves and pray, because their fathers have taught them to prostrate themselves and pray, but wherefore did the latter kneel? Because, in remote periods, their guides and legislators taught them it was a duty. "Worship and believe," said they, "gods which you cannot comprehend, rely on our profound wisdom, we know more than you concerning the Deity." "But why should I rely on you?" "Because it is the will of God, because he will punish you if you dare to resist." "But is not this God the thing in question?" Thus men have always been satisfied with this vicious circle, the indolence of their minds led them to believe the shorter mode was to rely upon the opinions of others. All religious notions are founded upon authority alone, all the religions of the world forbid investigation, and will not permit reasoning: it is authority which requires us to believe in God, this God himself is only founded upon the authority of some men who pretend to know him, and to be sent by him to announce him to the world. A God made by men has doubtless need of men to make him known to men.

Is it then only, for the priests of the inspired, for metaphysicians, that a conviction of the existence of a God is reserved, and which is nevertheless said to be necessary to all mankind. But do we find a harmony of theological opinion among the inspired, or the reflective, in the different parts of the world? Are those even who profess to worship the same God agreed respecting him? Are they satisfied with the proofs of his existence which their colleagues bring forward? Do they unanimously subscribe to the ideas which they adduce respecting his nature, his conduct, and the mode of understanding his pretended oracles? Is there a country, throughout the earth, in which the knowledge of God is really perfected? Has it assumed in any quarter the consistency, and uniformity, which we perceive human knowledge to have assumed, in the most trifling arts, in trades the most despised? The words *spirit*, *immateriality*, *creation*, *predestination*, *grace*, this crowd of subtle distinctions with which theology, in some countries, is universally filled, these ingenious inventions, imagined by the successive reasoners of ages, have, alas! only embroiled the question, and never has the science the most important to mankind been able to acquire the least stability. For thousands of years have these idle dreamers transmitted to each other the task of meditating on the Deity, of discovering his secret paths, of inventing hypotheses calculated to solve this important enigma. The little success they have met with has not discouraged theological vanity. God has always been talked of, mankind have cut

each other's throats for him, and this great Being still continues to be the most unknown, and the most sought after.

Fortunate would it have been for mankind, if, confining themselves to the visible objects in which they are interested, they had employed in perfecting true science, laws, morals, and education, half the exertions they have made in their researches after a Deity. They would have been still wiser and more fortunate, could they have resolved to leave their blind guides to quarrel among themselves, and to sound the depths calculated only to turn their brains, without meddling with their senseless disputes. But it is the very essence of ignorance to attach importance to what it does not understand. Human vanity is such that the mind becomes irritated by difficulty. In proportion as an object fades from our sight do we exert ourselves to seize it, because it then stimulates our pride, it excites our curiosity and becomes interesting. In contending for his God, every one in fact is only contending for the interests of his own vanity, which of all the passions produced by the mal-organization of society, is the most prompt to take alarm, and the most calculated to give birth to great absurdities.

If, laying aside for a moment the gloomy ideas which theology gives us of a capricious God, whose partial and despotic decrees decide the fates of men, we fix our eyes upon the pretended goodness which all men, even whilst trembling before this God, agree in giving to him, if we suppose him to be actuated by the project which is attributed to him, of having only laboured for his own glory, of exacting the adoration of intelligent beings, of seeking only in his works the welfare of the human race, how can we reconcile his views and dispositions with the truly invincible ignorance in which this God, so good and glorious, leaves the greater part of mankind respecting himself? If God wishes to be known, beloved, and praised, why does he not reveal himself under some favourable features, to all those intelligent beings by whom he wishes to be loved and worshipped? Why does he not manifest to all the earth in an unequivocal manner, much more calculated to convince us, than by these particular revelations which seem to accuse the Deity of an unjust partiality for some of his creatures. Would not the omnipotent possess more convincing means of revealing himself to mankind than these ridiculous metamorphoses, these pretended incarnations, which are attested to us by writers who so little agree among themselves in the recitals they give of them? Instead of so many miracles invented to prove the divine mission, of so many legislators revered by the different nations of the world, could not the supreme Being convince in an instant the human mind of the things which he chose to make known to it? Instead of suspending the sun in the vault of the firmament, instead of dispersing the stars and the constellations, which occupy space without order, would it not have been more conformable to the views of a God so jealous of

his glory, and so well disposed to man, to write in a mode not liable to be disputed, his name, his attributes, and his unchangeable will, in everlasting characters, equally legible to all the inhabitants of the earth? No one could then have doubted the existence of a God, his manifest will, his visible intentions. Under the eye of this terrible Deity, no one would have had the audacity to violate his ordinances, no mortal would have dared to place himself in the situation of drawing down his wrath; and, lastly, no man would have had the effrontery to impose on his fellow creatures, in the name of the Deity, or to interpret his will according to his own fancy.

In fact, even should the existence of the theological God be admitted, and the reality of the discordant attributes which are given to him, nothing could be inferred from it, to authorise the conduct or the modes of worship, which we are told to observe towards him. Theology is truly the *tub of the Danaides*. By dint of contradictory qualities and rash assertions, it has so trammelled, as it were, its God, that it has made it impossible for him to act. If he is infinitely good, what reason have we to fear him? If he is infinitely wise, why should we be uneasy for our future state? If he knows all, why inform him of our wants, and tease him with our prayers? If he is omnipresent, why raise temples to him? If he is master of all, why sacrifice and make offerings to him? If he is just, how can we believe that he punishes creatures whom he has afflicted with weaknesses? If grace does all in them, for what reason should he reward them? If he is omnipotent, how can we offend, how resist him? If he is reasonable, how could he be incensed against his blind creatures to whom he has only left the liberty of falling into error? If he is immutable, by what right do we pretend to make him change his decrees? If he is incomprehensible, why do we busy ourselves in endeavouring to understand him? IF HE HAS SPOKEN, WHY IS NOT THE UNIVERSE CONVINCED? If the knowledge of a God is the most necessary, why is it not the clearest and most evident? —*System of Nature, London, 1781.*

The enlightened and benevolent Pliny thus publicly professes himself an atheist:

For which reason, I consider that the inquiry after the form and figure of the Deity, must be attributed to human weakness. Whatever God may be (if indeed there be one) and wherever he may exist, he must be all sense, all sight, all hearing, all life, all mind, self-existent. * * * * But it is a great consolation to man with all his infirmities, to reflect that God himself cannot do all things: for he cannot inflict on himself death, even if he should wish to die, that best of gifts to man amidst the cares and sufferings of life; neither can he make men eternal, nor raise the dead, nor prevent those who have lived from living, nor those who have borne honours from

wearing them; he has no power over the past, except that of oblivion, and (to relax our gravity awhile and indulge in a joke) he cannot prevent twice ten from being twenty, and many other things of a similar nature. From these observations, it is clearly apparent that the powers of nature are what we call God.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

The consistent Newtonian is necessarily an atheist. See *Sir W. Drummond's Academical Questions*, chap. iii.—Sir. W. seems to consider the atheism to which it leads, as a sufficient presumption of the falsehood of the system of gravitation; but surely it is more consistent with the good faith of philosophy to admit a deduction from facts, than an hypothesis incapable of proof, although it might militate with the obstinate preconceptions of the mob. Had this author, instead of inveighing against the guilt and absurdity of atheism, demonstrated its falsehood, his conduct would have been more suited to the modesty of the sceptic, and the toleration of the philosopher.

All things are made by the power of God, yet, doubtless, because the power of nature is the power of God: besides we are unable to understand the power of God, so far as we are ignorant of natural causes; therefore we foolishly recur to the power of God whenever we are unacquainted with the natural cause of any thing, or, in other words, with the power of God.—*Spinoza, Tract. Theologico. Pol.* chap. i. p. 14.

(•) PAGE 52.

Ahasuerus, rise!

“Ahasuerus the Jew crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel. Near two thousand years have elapsed since he was first goaded by never-ending restlessness to rove the globe from pole to pole. When our Lord was wearied with the burthen of his ponderous cross, and wanted to rest before the door of Ahasuerus, the unfeeling wretch drove him away with brutality. The Saviour of mankind staggered, sinking under the heavy load, but uttered no complaint. An angel of death appeared before Ahasuerus, and exclaimed indignantly, ‘Barbarian! thou hast denied rest to the Son of Man: be it denied thee also, until he comes to judge the world.’

“A black demon, let loose from hell upon Ahasuerus, goads him now from country to country: he is denied the consolation which death affords, and precluded from the rest of the peaceful grave.

“Ahasuerus crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel—he shook the dust from his beard—and taking up one of the skulls heaped there, hurled it down the eminence: it rebounded from the earth in shivered atoms. This was my father! roared Ahasuerus. Seven more skulls rolled down from rock to rock;

while the infuriate Jew, following them with ghastly looks, exclaimed—And these were my wives! He still continued to hurl down scull after scull, roaring in dreadful accents—And these, and these, and these were my children! They *could die*; but I! reprobate wretch, alas! I cannot die! Dreadful beyond conception is the judgment that hangs over me. Jerusalem fell—I crushed the sucking babe, and precipitated myself into the destructive flames. I cursed the Romans—but, alas! alas! the restless curse held me by the hair,—and I could not die!

“Rome the giantess fell—I placed myself before the falling statue—she fell, and did not crush me. Nations sprung up and disappeared before me;—but I remained and did not die. From cloud-encircled cliffs did I precipitate myself into the ocean; but the foaming billows cast me upon the shore, and the burning arrow of existence pierced my cold heart again. I leaped into Etna’s flaming abyss, and roared with the giants for ten long months, polluting with my groans the Mount’s sulphureous mouth—ah! ten long months. The volcano fermented, and in a fiery stream of lava cast me up. I lay torn by the torture-snakes of hell amid the glowing cinders, and yet continued to exist.—A forest was on fire: I darted on wings of fury and despair into the crackling wood. Fire dropped upon me from the trees, but the flames only singed my limbs; alas! it could not consume them.—I now mixed with the butchers of mankind, and plunged in the tempest of the raging battle. I roared defiance to the infuriate Gaul, defiance to the victorious German; but arrows and spears rebounded in shivers from my body. The Saracen’s flaming sword broke upon my scull: balls in vain hissed upon me: the lightnings of battle glared harmless around my loins: in vain did the elephant trample on me, in vain the iron hoof of the wrathful steed! The mine, big with destructive power, burst upon me, and hurled me high in the air—I fell on heaps of smoking limbs, but was only singed. The giant’s steel club rebounded from my body; the executioner’s hand could not strangle me, the tiger’s tooth could not pierce me, nor would the hungry lion in the circus devour me. I cohabited with poisonous snakes, and pinched the red crest of the dragon. The serpent stung, but could not destroy me.—The dragon tormented, but dared not to devour me.—I now provoked the fury of tyrants: I said to Nero, Thou art a bloodhound! I said to Christiern, Thou art a bloodhound! I said to Muley Ismail, Thou art a bloodhound! —The tyrants invented cruel torments, but did not kill me.

—————Ha! not to be able to die—not to be able to die—not to be permitted to rest after the toils of life—to be doomed to be imprisoned for ever in the clay-formed dungeon—to be for ever clogged with this worthless body, its load of diseases and infirmities—to be condemned to hold for milleniums that yawning monster Sameness, and Time, that hungry hyena, ever bearing children, and ever devouring again her offspring!—Ha!

not to be permitted to die! Awful avenger in heaven, hast thou in thine armoury of wrath a punishment more dreadful? then let it thunder upon me, command a hurricane to sweep me down to the foot of Carmel, that I there may lie extended; may pant, and writhe, and die!"

This fragment is the translation of part of some German work, whose title I have vainly endeavoured to discover. I picked it up, dirty and torn, some years ago, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

(P) PAGE 54.

I will beget a Son, and he shall bear
The sins of all the world.

A book is put into our hands when children, called the Bible, the purport of whose history is briefly this: That God made the earth in six days, and there planted a delightful garden, in which he placed the first pair of human beings. In the midst of the garden he planted a tree, whose fruit, although within their reach, they were forbidden to touch. That the Devil, in the shape of a snake, persuaded them to eat of this fruit; in consequence of which God condemned both them and their posterity yet unborn, to satisfy his justice by their eternal misery. That, four thousand years after these events, (the human race in the mean while having gone unredeemed to perdition,) God engendered with the betrothed wife of a carpenter in Judea (whose virginity was nevertheless uninjured), and begat a Son, whose name was Jesus Christ; and who was crucified and died, in order that no more men might be devoted to hell-fire, he bearing the burthen of his Father's displeasure by proxy. The book states, in addition, that the soul of whoever disbelieves this sacrifice will be burned with everlasting fire.

During many ages of misery and darkness this story gained implicit belief; but at length men arose who suspected that it was a fable and imposture, and that Jesus Christ, so far from being a God, was only a man like themselves. But a numerous set of men, who derived and still derive immense emoluments from this opinion, in the shape of a popular belief, told the vulgar, that, if they did not believe in the Bible, they would be damned to all eternity; and burned, imprisoned, and poisoned all the unbiassed and unconnected inquirers who occasionally arose. They still oppress them, so far as the people, now become more enlightened, will allow.

The belief in all that the Bible contains, is called Christianity. A Roman governor of Judea, at the instances of a priest-led mob, crucified a man called Jesus eighteen centuries ago. He was a man of pure life, who desired to rescue his countrymen from the tyranny of their barbarous and degrading superstitions. The common fate of all who desire to benefit mankind awaited

him. The rabble, at the instigation of the priests, demanded his death, although his very judge made public acknowledgment of his innocence. Jesus was sacrificed to the honour of that God with whom he was afterwards confounded. It is of importance, therefore, to distinguish between the pretended character of this being as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world, and his real character as a man, who, for a vain attempt to reform the world, paid the forfeit of his life to that overbearing tyranny which has since so long desolated the universe in his name. Whilst the one is a hypocritical demon, who announces himself as the God of compassion and peace, even whilst he stretches forth his blood-red hand with the sword of discord to waste the earth, having confessedly devised this scheme of desolation from eternity; the other stands in the foremost list of those true heroes who have died in the glorious martyrdom of liberty, and have braved torture, contempt, and poverty, in the cause of suffering humanity.*

The vulgar, ever in extremes, became persuaded that the crucifixion of Jesus was a supernatural event. Testimonies of miracles, so frequent in unenlightened ages, were not wanting to prove that he was something divine. This belief, rolling through the lapse of ages, met with the reveries of Plato and the reasonings of Aristotle, and acquired force and extent, until the divinity of Jesus became a dogma, which to dispute was death, which to doubt was infamy.

Christianity is now the established religion: he who attempts to impugn it, must be contented to behold murderers and traitors take precedence of him in public opinion; though, if his genius be equal to his courage, and assisted by a peculiar coalition of circumstances, future ages may exalt him to a divinity, and persecute others in his name, as he was persecuted in the name of his predecessor in the homage of the world.

The same means that have supported every other popular belief, have supported *Christianity*. War, imprisonment, assassination, and falsehood; deeds of unexampled and incomparable atrocity have made it what it is. The blood shed by the votaries of the God of mercy and peace, since the establishment of his religion, would probably suffice to drown all other sectaries now on the habitable globe. We derive from our ancestors a faith thus fostered and supported: we quarrel, persecute, and hate for its maintenance. Even under a government which, whilst it infringes the very right of thought and speech, boasts of permitting the liberty of the press, a man is pilloried and imprisoned because he is a deist, and no one raises his voice in the indignation of outraged humanity. But it is ever a proof that the falsehood of a proposition is felt by those who use coercion, not reasoning, to procure its admission; and a dis-

* Since writing this note I have seen reason to suspect, that Jesus was an ambitious man, who aspired to the throne of Judea.

passionate observer would feel himself more powerfully interested in favour of a man, who, depending on the truth of his opinions, simply stated his reasons for entertaining them, than in that of his aggressor, who, daringly avowing his unwillingness or incapacity to answer them by argument, proceeded to repress the energies and break the spirit of their promulgator by that torture and imprisonment whose infliction he could command.

Analogy seems to favour the opinion, that as, like other systems, Christianity has arisen and augmented, so like them it will decay and perish; that, as violence, darkness and deceit, not reasoning and persuasion, have procured its admission among mankind, so, when enthusiasm has subsided, and time, that infallible controverter of false opinions, has involved its pretended evidences in the darkness of antiquity, it will become obsolete; that Milton's poem alone will give permanency to the remembrance of its absurdities; and that men will laugh as heartily at grace, faith, redemption, and original sin, as they now do at the metamorphoses of Jupiter, the miracles of Romish saints, the efficacy of witchcraft, and the appearance of departed spirits.

Had the Christian religion commenced and continued by the mere force of reasoning and persuasion, the preceding analogy would be inadmissible. We should never speculate on the future obsolescence of a system perfectly conformable to nature and reason: it would endure so long as they endured; it would be a truth as indisputable as the light of the sun, the criminality of murder, and other facts, whose evidence, depending on our organization and relative situations, must remain acknowledged as satisfactory so long as man is man. It is an incontrovertible fact, the consideration of which ought to repress the hasty conclusions of credulity, or moderate its obstinacy in maintaining them, that, had the Jews not been a fanatical race of men, had even the resolution of Pontius Pilate been equal to his candour, the Christian religion never could have prevailed, it could not even have existed: on so feeble a thread hangs the most cherished opinion of a sixth of the human race! When will the vulgar learn humility? When will the pride of ignorance blush at having believed before it could comprehend?

Either the Christian religion is true, or it is false: if true, it comes from God, and its authenticity can admit of doubt and dispute no further than its omnipotent author is willing to allow. Either the power or the goodness of God is called in question, if he leaves those doctrines most essential to the well being of man in doubt and dispute; the only ones which, since their promulgation, have been the subject of unceasing cavil, the cause of irreconcilable hatred. *If God has spoken, why is the universe not convinced?*

There is this passage in the Christian Scriptures: "Those who obey not God, and believe not the Gospel of his Son, shall

be punished with everlasting destruction." This is the pivot upon which all religions turn: they all assume that it is in our power to believe or not to believe; whereas the mind can only believe that which it thinks true. A human being can only be supposed accountable for those actions which are influenced by his will. But belief is utterly distinct from and unconnected with volition: it is the apprehension of the agreement or disagreement of the ideas that compose any proposition. Belief is a passion, or involuntary operation of the mind, and, like other passions, its intensity is precisely proportionate to the degrees of excitement. Volition is essential to merit or demerit. But the Christian religion attaches the highest possible degrees of merit and demerit to that which is worthy of neither, and which is totally unconnected with the peculiar faculty of the mind, whose presence is essential to their being.

Christianity was intended to reform the world: had an all-wise Being planned it, nothing is more improbable than that it should have failed: omniscience would infallibly have foreseen the inutility of a scheme which experience demonstrates, to this age, to have been utterly unsuccessful.

Christianity inculcates the necessity of supplicating the Deity. Prayer may be considered under two points of view;—as an endeavour to change the intentions of God, or as a formal testimony of our obedience. But the former case supposes that the caprices of a limited intelligence can occasionally instruct the Creator of the world how to regulate the universe; and the latter, a certain degree of servility analogous to the loyalty demanded by earthly tyrants. Obedience indeed is only the pitiful and cowardly egotism of him who thinks that he can do something better than reason.

Christianity, like all other religions, rests upon miracles, prophecies, and martyrdoms. No religion ever existed, which had not its prophets, its attested miracles, and, above all, crowds of devotees who would bear patiently the most horrible tortures to prove its authenticity. It should appear that in no case can a discriminating mind subscribe to the genuineness of a miracle. A miracle is an infraction of nature's law, by a supernatural cause; by a cause acting beyond that eternal circle within which all things are included. God breaks through the law of nature, that he may convince mankind of the truth of that revelation which, in spite of his precautions, has been, since its introduction, the subject of unceasing schism and cavil.

Miracles resolve themselves into the following question: *—Whether it is more probable the laws of nature, hitherto so immutably harmonious, should have undergone violation, or that a man should have told a lie? Whether it is more probable that we are ignorant of the natural cause of an event, or that we know the supernatural one? That, in old times,

* See Hume's Essay, vol. ii page 121.

when the powers of nature were less known than at present, a certain set of men were themselves deceived, or had some hidden motive for deceiving others; or that God begat a son, who, in his legislation, measuring merit by belief, evidenced himself to be totally ignorant of the powers of the human mind—of what is voluntary, and what is the contrary?

We have many instances of men telling lies;—none of an infraction of nature's laws, those laws of whose government alone we have any knowledge or experience. The records of all nations afford innumerable instances of men deceiving others either from vanity or interest, or themselves being deceived by the limitedness of their views and their ignorance of natural causes: but where is the accredited case of God having come upon earth, to give the lie to his own creations? There would be something truly wonderful in the appearance of a ghost; but the assertion of a child that he saw one as he passed through the church-yard is universally admitted to be less miraculous.

But even supposing that a man should raise a dead body to life before our eyes, and on this fact rest his claim to being considered the son of God;—the Humane Society restores drowned persons, and because it makes no mystery of the method it employs, its members are not mistaken for the sons of God. All that we have a right to infer from our ignorance of the cause of any event is, that we do not know it: had the Mexicans attended to this simple rule when they heard the cannon of the Spaniards, they would not have considered them as gods: the experiments of modern chemistry would have defied the wisest philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome to have accounted for them on natural principles. An author of strong common sense has observed, that "a miracle is no miracle at second-hand;" he might have added, that a miracle is no miracle in any case; for until we are acquainted with all natural causes, we have no reason to imagine others.

There remains to be considered another proof of Christianity—Prophecy. A book is written before a certain event, in which this event is foretold; how could the prophet have foreknown it without inspiration? how could he have been inspired without God? The greatest stress is laid on the prophecies of Moses and Hosea on the dispersion of the Jews, and that of Isaiah concerning the coming of the Messiah. The prophecy of Moses is a collection of every possible cursing and blessing; and it is so far from being marvellous that the one of dispersion should have been fulfilled, that it would have been more surprising if, out of all these, none should have taken effect. In Deuteronomy xxviii. 64, where Moses explicitly foretells the dispersion, he states that they shall there serve gods of wood and stone: "And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even to the other, *and there thou shalt serve other gods, which neither thou nor thy fathers*

have known, even gods of wood and stone." The Jews are at this day remarkably tenacious of their religion. Moses also declares that they shall be subjected to these causes for disobedience to his ritual: "And it shall come to pass, if thou wilt not hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe to do all the commandments and statutes which I command you this day, that all these curses shall come upon thee and overtake thee." Is this the real reason? The third, fourth, and fifth chapters of Hosea are a piece of immodest confession. The indelicate type might apply in a hundred senses to a hundred things. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah is more explicit, yet it does not exceed in clearness the oracles of Delphos. The historical proof, that Moses, Isaiah and Hosea did write when they are said to have written, is far from being clear and circumstantial.

But prophecy requires proof in its character as a miracle; we have no right to suppose that a man foreknew future events from God, until it is demonstrated that he neither could know them by his own exertions, nor that the writings which contain the prediction could possibly have been fabricated after the event pretended to be foretold. It is more probable that writings, pretending to divine inspiration, should have been fabricated after the fulfilment of their pretended prediction, than that they should have really been divinely inspired; when we consider that the latter supposition makes God at once the creator of the human mind and ignorant of its primary powers, particularly as we have numberless instances of false religions, and forged prophecies of things long past, and no accredited case of God having conversed with men directly or indirectly. It is also possible that the description of an event might have foregone its occurrence; but this is far from being a legitimate proof of a divine revelation, as many men, not pretending to the character of a prophet, have nevertheless, in this sense, prophesied.

Lord Chesterfield was never yet taken for a prophet, even by a bishop, yet he uttered this remarkable prediction: "The despotic government of France is screwed up to the highest pitch; a revolution is fast approaching; that revolution, I am convinced, will be radical and sanguinary." This appeared in the letters of the prophet long before the accomplishment of this wonderful prediction. Now, have these particulars come to pass, or have they not? If they have, how could the Earl have foreknown them without inspiration? If we admit the truth of the Christian religion on testimony such as this, we must admit, on the same strength of evidence, that God has affixed the highest rewards to belief, and the eternal tortures of the never-dying worm to disbelief; both of which have been demonstrated to be involuntary.

The last proof of the Christian religion depends on the influence of the Holy Ghost. Theologians divide the influence of the Holy Ghost into its ordinary and extraordinary modes of


operation. The latter is supposed to be that which inspired the Prophets and Apostles; and the former to be the grace of God, which summarily makes known the truth of his revelation, to those whose mind is fitted for its reception by a submissive perusal of his word. Persons convinced in this manner, can do any thing but account for their conviction, describe the time at which it happened, or the manner in which it came upon them. It is supposed to enter the mind by other channels than those of the senses, and therefore professes to be superior to reason founded on their experience.

Admitting, however, the usefulness or possibility of a divine revelation, unless we demolish the foundations of all human knowledge, it is requisite that our reason should previously demonstrate its genuineness; for, before we extinguish the steady ray of reason and common sense, it is fit that we should discover whether we cannot do without their assistance, whether or no there be any other which may suffice to guide us through the labyrinth of life:* for, if a man is to be inspired upon all occasions, if he is to be sure of a thing because he is sure, if the ordinary operations of the spirit are not to be considered very extraordinary modes of demonstration, if enthusiasm is to usurp the place of proof, and madness that of sanity, all reasoning is superfluous. The Mahometan dies fighting for his prophet, the Indian immolates himself at the chariot-wheels of Brahma, the Hottentot worships an insect, the Negro a bunch of feathers, the Mexican sacrifices human victims! Their degree of conviction, must certainly be very strong: it cannot arise from conviction, it must from feelings, the reward of their prayers. If each of these should affirm, in opposition to the strongest possible arguments, that inspiration carried internal evidence, I fear their inspired brethren, the orthodox Missionaries, would be so uncharitable as to pronounce them obstinate.

Miracles cannot be received as testimonies of a disputed fact, because all human testimony has ever been insufficient to establish the possibility of miracles. That which is incapable of proof itself, is no proof of any thing else. Prophecy has also been rejected by the test of reason. Those, then, who have been actually inspired, are the only true believers in the Christian religion.

Mox numine viso
 Virginei tumuere sinus, innuptaque mater
 Arcano stupuit compleri viscera partu
 Auctorem peritura suum. Mortalia corda
 Artificem texere poli, latuitque sub uno
 Pectore, qui totum late complectitur orbem.

CLAUDIAN, *Carmen Paschali*. †

Does not so monstrous and disgusting an absurdity carry its own infamy and refutation with itself. 

* See Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, book iv. chap. xix, on Enthusiasm.

† Upon seeing the Divinity, the Virgin's womb soon swelled, and the

(9) PAGE 61.

Him (still from hope to hope the bliss pursuing,
Which, from the exhaustless lore of human weal
Dawns on the virtuous mind), the thoughts that rise
In time-destroying infiniteness, gift
With self enshrined eternity, &c.

Time is our consciousness of the succession of ideas in our mind. Vivid sensation, of either pain or pleasure, makes the time seem long, as the common phrase is, because it renders us more acutely conscious of our ideas. If a mind be conscious of an hundred ideas during one minute, by the clock, and of two hundred during another, the latter of these spaces would actually occupy so much greater extent in the mind as two exceed one in quantity. If, therefore, the human mind, by any future improvement of its sensibility, should become conscious of an infinite number of ideas in a minute, that minute would be eternity. I do not hence infer that the actual space between the birth and death of a man will ever be prolonged; but that his sensibility is perfectible, and that the number of ideas which his mind is capable of receiving is indefinite. One man is stretched on the rack during twelve hours; another sleeps soundly in his bed: the difference of time perceived by these two persons is immense; one hardly will believe that half an hour has elapsed, the other could credit that centuries had flown during his agony. Thus, the life of a man of virtue and talent who should die in his thirtieth year, is, with regard to his own feelings, longer than that of a miserable priest-ridden slave, who dreams out a century of dulness. The one has perpetually cultivated his mental faculties, has rendered himself master of his thoughts, can abstract and generalize amid the lethargy of every-day business;—the other can slumber over the brightest moments of his being, and is unable to remember the happiest hour of his life. Perhaps the perishing ephemeron enjoys a longer life than the tortoise.

Dark flood of time

Roll as it listeth thee—I measure not
By months or moments thy ambiguous course.
Another may stand by me on the brink,
And watch the bubble whirl'd beyond his ken
That pauses at my feet. The sense of love,
The thirst for action, and the impassion'd thought,
Prolong my being: if I wake no more,
My life more actual living will contain
Than some grey veteran's of the world's cold school,
Whose listless hours unprofitably roll,
By one enthusiast feeling unredeem'd.

See GODWIN'S *Pol. Jus.* vol. i. page 411;—and Condorcet, *Esquisse d'un Tableau Historique des Progres de l'Esprit Humain, Epoque ix.*

unmarried mother was amazed to find herself filled with a mysterious progeny, and that she was to bring forth to the world her own Creator. A mortal frame veiled the Framer of the Heavens, and he who embraces the wide surrounding circle of the world, lay himself concealed in the recesses of the womb.

(') PAGE 61.

No longer now
He slays the lamb that looks him in the face

I hold that the depravity of the physical and moral nature of man originated in his unnatural habits of life. The origin of man, like that of the universe of which he is a part, is enveloped in impenetrable mystery. His generations either had a beginning, or they had not. The weight of evidence in favour of each of these suppositions seems tolerably equal; and it is perfectly unimportant, to the present argument, which is assumed. The language spoken however by the mythology of nearly all religions seems to prove, that at some distant period man forsook the path of nature, and sacrificed the purity and happiness of his being to unnatural appetites. The date of this event seems to have also been that of some great change in the climates of the earth, with which it has an obvious correspondence. The allegory of Adam and Eve eating of the tree of evil, and entailing upon their posterity the wrath of God, and the loss of everlasting life, admits of no other explanation than the disease and crime that have flowed from unnatural diet. Milton was so well aware of this, that he makes Raphael thus exhibit to Adam the consequence of his disobedience.

Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd: sad, noisome, dark:
A lazarus-house it seem'd; wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd; all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony, all feverous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer, cholic pangs,
Dæmoniack frenzy, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness, pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence,
Dropsies, and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums.

And how many thousands more might not be added to this frightful catalogue!

The story of Prometheus is one likewise which, although universally admitted to be allegorical, has never been satisfactorily explained. Prometheus stole fire from heaven, and was chained for this crime to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture continually devoured his liver, that grew to meet its hunger. Hesiod says, that, before the time of Prometheus, mankind were exempt from suffering; that they enjoyed a vigorous youth, and that death when at length it came, approached like sleep, and gently closed their eyes. Again, so general was this opinion, that Horace, a poet of the Augustan age, writes—

Thus, from the sun's ethereal beam
When bold Prometheus stole th' enlivening flame,
Of fevers dire a ghastly brood,
Till then unknown, th' unhappy fraud pursu'd;

On earth their horrors baleful spread,
 And the pale monarch of the dead,
 Till then slow-moving to his prey,
 Precipitately rapid swept his way.

Francis's Horace, Book 1. Ode 3.

How plain a language is spoken by all this? Prometheus (who represents the human race) effected some great change in the condition of his nature, and applied fire to culinary purposes; thus inventing an expedient for screening from his disgust the horrors of the shambles. From this moment his vitals were devoured by the vulture of disease. It consumed his being in every shape of its loathsome and infinite variety, inducing the soul-quelling sinkings of premature and violent death. All vice arose from the ruin of healthful innocence. Tyranny, superstition, commerce, and inequality, were then first known, when reason vainly attempted to guide the wanderings of exacerbated passion. I conclude this part of the subject with an extract from Mr. Newton's Defence of Vegetable Regimen, from whom I have borrowed this interpretation of the fable of Prometheus.

"Making allowance for such transposition of the events of the allegory as time might produce after the important truths were forgotten, which this portion of the ancient mythology was intended to transmit, the drift of the fable seems to be this:— Man at his creation was endowed with the gift of perpetual youth; that is, he was not formed to be a sickly suffering creature as we now see him, but to enjoy health, and to sink by slow degrees into the bosom of his parent earth without disease or pain. Prometheus first taught the use of animal food (*primus bovem occidit Prometheus**) and of fire, with which to render it more digestible and pleasing to the taste. Jupiter, and the rest of the gods, foreseeing the consequences of these inventions, were amused or irritated at the short-sighted devices of the newly-formed creature, and left him to experience the sad effects of them. Thirst, the necessary concomitant of a flesh diet," (perhaps of all diet vitiated by culinary preparation,) "ensued; water was resorted to, and man forfeited the inestimable gift of health which he had received from heaven: he became diseased, the partaker of a precarious existence, and no longer descended slowly to his grave."†

But just disease to luxury succeeds,
 And every death its own avenger breeds;
 The fury passions from that blood began,
 And turned on man a fiercer savage—man.

Man, and the animals whom he has infected with his society, or depraved by his dominion, are alone diseased. The wild hog, the mouflon, the bison, and the wolf, are perfectly exempt from malady, and invariably die either from external violence, or natural old age. But the domestic hog, the sheep, the cow,

* Prometheus first killed an ox. Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. vii. sect. 57.

† Return to Nature. Cadell, 1811.

and the dog, are subject to an incredible variety of distempers; and, like the corrupters of their nature, have physicians who thrive upon their miseries. The supereminence of man is like Satan's, a supereminence of pain; and the majority of his species, doomed to penury, disease and crime, have reason to curse the untoward event, that by enabling him to communicate his sensations, raised him above the level of his fellow animals. But the steps that have been taken are irrevocable. The whole of human science is comprised in one question:—How can the advantages of intellect and civilization be reconciled with the liberty and pure pleasures of natural life? How can we take the benefits, and reject the evils of the system, which is now interwoven with all the fibres of our being?—I believe that abstinence from animal food and spirituous liquors would in a great measure capacitate us for the solution of this important question.

It is true, that mental and bodily derangement is attributable in part to other deviations from rectitude and nature than those which concern diet. The mistakes cherished by society respecting the connection of the sexes, whence the misery and diseases of unsatisfied celibacy, unenjoying prostitution, and the premature arrival of puberty necessarily spring; the putrid atmosphere of crowded cities; the exhalations of chemical processes; the muffling of our bodies in superfluous apparel; the absurd treatment of infants:—all these, and innumerable other causes, contribute their mite to the mass of human evil.

Comparative anatomy teaches us that man resembles frugivorous animals in every thing, and carnivorous in nothing; he has neither claws wherewith to seize his prey, nor distinct and pointed teeth to tear the living fibre. A Mandarin of the first class, with nails two inches long, would probably find them alone inefficient to hold even a hare. After every subterfuge of gluttony, the bull must be degraded into the ox, and the ram into the wether, by an unnatural and inhuman operation, that the flaccid fibre may offer a fainter resistance to rebellious nature. It is only by softening and disguising dead flesh by culinary preparation, that it is rendered susceptible of mastication or digestion; and that the sight of its bloody juices and raw horror does not excite intolerable loathing and disgust. Let the advocate of animal food force himself to a decisive experiment on its fitness, and, as Plutarch recommends, tear a living lamb with his teeth, and plunging his head into its vitals, slake his thirst with the steaming blood; when fresh from the deed of horror, let him revert to the irresistible instincts of nature that would rise in judgment against it, and say, Nature formed me for such work as this. Then, and then only, would he be consistent.

Man resembles no carnivorous animal. There is no exception, unless man be one, to the rule of herbivorous animals having cellulated colons.

The orang-outang perfectly resembles man both in the order and number of his teeth. The orang-outang is the most anthropomorphous of the ape tribe, all of which are strictly frugivorous. There is no other species of animals, which live on different food, in which this analogy exists * In many frugivorous animals, the canine teeth are more pointed and distinct than those of man. The resemblance also of the human stomach to that of the orang-outang, is greater than to that of any other animal.

The intestines are also identical with those of herbivorous animals, which present a larger surface for absorption and have ample and cellulated colons. The cæcum also, though short, is larger than that of carnivorous animals; and even here the orang-outang retains its accustomed similarity.

The structure of the human frame then is that of one fitted to a pure vegetable diet, in every essential particular. It is true, that the reluctance to abstain from animal food, in those who have been long accustomed to its stimulus, is so great in some persons of weak minds, as to be scarcely overcome; but this is far from bringing any argument in its favour. A lamb, which was fed for some time on flesh by a ship's crew, refused its natural diet at the end of the voyage. There are numerous instances of horses, sheep, oxen, and even wood-pigeons, having been taught to live upon flesh, until they have loathed their natural aliment. Young children evidently prefer pastry, oranges, apples, and other fruit, to the flesh of animals; until, by the gradual depravation of the digestive organs, the free use of vegetables has for a time produced serious inconveniences; *for a time*, I say, since there never was an instance wherein a change from spirituous liquors and animal food to vegetables and pure water, has failed ultimately to invigorate the body, by rendering its juices bland and consentaneous, and to restore to the mind that cheerfulness and elasticity, which not one in fifty possesses on the present system. A love of strong liquors is also with difficulty taught to infants. Almost every one remembers the wry faces which the first glass of port produced. Unsophisticated instinct is invariably unerring; but to decide on the fitness of animal food, from the perverted appetites which its constrained adoption produces, is to make the criminal a judge in his own cause: it is even worse, it is appealing to the infatuated drunkard in a question of the salubrity of brandy.

What is the cause of morbid action in the animal system? Not the air we breathe, for our fellow denizens of nature breathe the same uninjured; not the water we drink, (if remote from the pollutions of man and his inventions, †) for the animals

* Cuvier, *Leçons d'Anat. Comp.* tom. iii. pages 169, 373, 443, 465, 480. Rees's Cyclopaedia, article Man.

† The necessity of resorting to some means of purifying water, and the disease which arises from its adulteration in civilized countries, is sufficiently apparent.—See Dr. Lambe's Reports on Cancer. I do not assert

drink it too; not the earth we tread upon; not the unobscured sight of glorious nature, in the wood, the field, or the expanse of sky and ocean; nothing that we are or do in common with the undiseased inhabitants of the forest. Something then wherein we differ from them: our habit of altering our food by fire, so that our appetite is no longer a just criterion for the fitness of its gratification. Except in children, there remain no traces of that instinct which determines, in all other animals, what aliment is natural or otherwise; and so perfectly obliterated are they in the reasoning adults of our species, that it has become necessary to urge considerations drawn from comparative anatomy to prove that we are naturally frugivorous.

Crime is madness. Madness is disease. Whenever the cause of disease shall be discovered, the root, from which all vice and misery have so long overshadowed the globe, will lie bare to the axe. All the exertions of man, from that moment, may be considered as tending to the clear profit of his species. No sane mind in a sane body resolves upon a real crime. It is a man of violent passions, blood-shot eyes, and swollen veins, that alone can grasp the knife of murder. The system of a simple diet promises no Utopian advantages. It is no mere reform of legislation, whilst the furious passions and evil propensities of the human heart, in which it had its origin, are still unassuaged. It strikes at the root of all evil, and is an experiment which may be tried with success, not alone by nations, but by small societies, families, and even individuals. In no cases has a return to vegetable diet produced the slightest injury: in most it has been attended with changes undeniably beneficial. Should ever a physician be born with the genius of Locke, I am persuaded that he might trace all bodily and mental derangements to our unnatural habits, as clearly as that philosopher has traced all knowledge to sensation. What prolific sources of disease are not those mineral and vegetable poisons that have been introduced for its extirpation! How many thousands have become murderers and robbers, bigots and domestic tyrants, dissolute and abandoned adventurers, from the use of fermented liquors; who had they slaked their thirst only with pure water, would have lived but to diffuse the happiness of their own unperverted feelings. How many groundless opinions and absurd institutions have not received a general sanction from the sottishness and intemperance of individuals! Who will assert that, had the populace of Paris satisfied their hunger at the ever-furnished table of vegetable nature they would have lent their brutal suffrage to the prescription-list of Robespierre? Could a set of men, whose passions were not perverted by unnatural stimuli, look with coolness on an *auto da fê*? Is it to be believed that a being of

that the use of water is in itself unnatural. but that the unperverted palate would swallow no liquid capable of occasioning disease.

gentle feelings, rising from his meal of roots, would take delight in sports of blood? Was Nero a man of temperate life? Could you read calm health in his cheek, flushed with ungovernable propensities of hatred for the human race? Did Muley Ismail's pulse beat evenly, was his skin transparent, did his eyes beam with healthfulness, and its invariable concomitants, cheerfulness and benignity? Though history has decided none of these questions, a child could not hesitate to answer in the negative. Surely the bile-suffused cheek of Buonaparte, his wrinkled brow, and yellow eye, the ceaseless inquietude of his nervous system, speak no less plainly the character of his unresting ambition than his murders and his victories. It is impossible, had Buonaparte descended from a race of vegetable feeders, that he could have had either the inclination or the power to ascend the throne of the Bourbons. The desire of tyranny could scarcely be excited in the individual, the power to tyrannize would certainly not be delegated by a society neither frenzied by inebriation, nor rendered impotent and irrational by disease. Pregnant, indeed, with inexhaustible calamity is the renunciation of instinct, as it concerns our physical nature; arithmetic cannot enumerate, nor reason perhaps suspect, the multitudinous sources of disease in civilized life. Even common water, that apparently innoxious *pabulum*, when corrupted by the filth of populous cities, is a deadly and insidious destroyer.* Who can wonder that all the inducements held out by God himself in the Bible to virtue should have been vainer than a nurse's tale; and that those dogmas, by which he has there excited and justified the most ferocious propensities, should have alone been deemed essential; whilst Christians are in the daily practice of all those habits which have infected with disease and crime, not only the reprobate sons, but these favoured children of the common Father's love. Omnipotence itself could not save them from the consequences of this original and universal sin.

There is no disease, bodily or mental, which adoption of vegetable diet and pure water has not infallibly mitigated, wherever the experiment has been fairly tried. Debility is gradually converted into strength, disease into healthfulness: madness, in all its hideous variety, from the ravings of the fettered maniac, to the unaccountable irrationalities of ill-temper, that make a hell of domestic life, into a calm and considerate evenness of temper, that alone might offer a certain pledge of the future moral reformation of society. On a natural system of diet, old age would be our last and our only malady: the term of our existence would be protracted; we should enjoy life, and no longer preclude others from the enjoyment of it: all sensational delights would be infinitely more exquisite and perfect; the very sense of being would then be a continued

* Lambe's Reports on Cancer.

pleasure, such as we now feel it in some few and favoured moments of our youth. By all that is sacred in our hopes for the human race, I conjure those who love happiness and truth, to give a fair trial to the vegetable system. Reasoning is surely superfluous on a subject whose merits an experience of six months would set for ever at rest. But it is only among the enlightened and benevolent that so great a sacrifice of appetite and prejudice can be expected, even though its ultimate excellence should not admit of dispute. It is found easier, by the short-sighted victims of disease, to palliate their torments by medicine, than to prevent them by regimen. The vulgar of all ranks are invariably sensual and indocile; yet I cannot but feel myself persuaded, that when the benefits of vegetable diet are mathematically proved: when it is as clear, that those who live naturally are exempt from premature death, as that nine is not one, the most sottish of mankind will feel a preference towards a long and tranquil, contrasted with a short and painful life. On the average, out of sixty persons, four die in three years. Hopes are entertained that, in April, 1814, a statement will be given that sixty persons, all having lived more than three years on vegetables and pure water, are then *in perfect health*. More than two years have now elapsed; *not one of them has died*; no such example will be found in any sixty persons taken at random. Seventeen persons of all ages (the families of Dr, Lambe and Mr. Newton) have lived for seven years on this diet without a death, and almost without the slightest illness. Surely, when we consider that some of these were infants, and one a martyr to asthma, now nearly subdued, we may challenge any seventeen persons taken at random in this city to exhibit a parallel case. Those who may have been excited to question the rectitude of established habits of diet, by these loose remarks, should consult Mr. Newton's luminous and eloquent essay.*

When these proofs come fairly before the world, and are clearly seen by all who understand arithmetic, it is scarcely possible that abstinence from aliments demonstrably pernicious should not become universal. In proportion to the number of proselytes, so will be the weight of evidence; and when a thousand persons can be produced, living on vegetables and distilled water, who have to dread no disease but old age, the world will be compelled to regard animal flesh and fermented liquors as slow but certain poisons. The change which would be produced by simpler habits on political economy is sufficiently remarkable. The monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by devouring an acre at a meal, and many loaves of bread would cease to contribute to gout, madness, and apoplexy, in the shape of a pint of porter, or a dram of gin, when appeasing the long-protracted famine of the

* Return to Nature, or Defence of Vegetable Regimen. Cadell, 1811.

hard-working peasant's hungry babes. The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter, consumed in fattening the carcase of an ox, would afford ten times the sustenance, undepraving indeed, and incapable of generating disease, if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth. The most fertile districts of the habitable globe are now actually cultivated by men for animals, at a delay and waste of aliment absolutely incapable of calculation. It is only the wealthy that can, to any great degree, even now, indulge the unnatural craving for dead flesh, and they pay for the greater licence of the privilege by subjection to supernumerary diseases. Again, the spirit of the nation that should take the lead in this great reform, would insensibly become agricultural; commerce, with all its vice, selfishness, and corruption, would gradually decline; more natural habits would produce gentler manners, and the excessive complication of political relations would be so far simplified, that every individual might feel and understand why he loved his country, and took a personal interest in its welfare. How would England, for example, depend on the caprices of foreign rulers, if she contained within herself all the necessaries, and despised whatever they possessed of the luxuries of life? How could they starve her into compliance with their views? Of what consequence would it be that they refused to take her woollen manufactures, when large and fertile tracts of the island ceased to be allotted to the waste of pasturage? On a natural system of diet, we should require no spices from India; no wines from Portugal, Spain, France, or Madeira; none of those multitudinous articles of luxury, for which every corner of the globe is rifled, and which are the causes of so much individual rivalry, such calamitous and sanguinary national disputes. In the history of modern times, the avarice of commercial monopoly, no less than the ambition of weak and wicked chiefs, seems to have fomented the universal discord, to have added stubbornness to the mistakes of cabinets, and indocility to the infatuation of the people. Let it ever be remembered, that it is the direct influence of commerce to make the interval between the richest and the poorest man wider and more unconquerable. Let it be remembered, that it is a foe to every thing of real worth and excellence in the human character. The odious and disgusting aristocracy of wealth is built upon the ruins of all that is good in chivalry or republicanism; and luxury is the forerunner of a barbarism scarce capable of cure. Is it impossible to realize a state of society, where all the energies of man shall be directed to the production of his solid happiness? Certainly, if this advantage (the object of all political speculation) be in any degree attainable, it is attainable only by a community which holds out no factitious incentives to the avarice and ambition of the few, and which is internally organized for the liberty, security, and comfort of the many. None must be entrusted with power (and money is the completest species of

power) who do not stand pledged to use it exclusively for the general benefit. But the use of animal flesh and fermented liquors, directly militates with this equality of the rights of man. The peasant cannot gratify these fashionable cravings without leaving his family to starve. Without disease and war, those sweeping curtailers of population, pasturage would include a waste too great to be afforded. The labour requisite to support a family is far lighter* than is usually supposed. The peasantry work, not only for themselves, but for the aristocracy, the army, and the manufacturers.

The advantage of a reform in diet is obviously greater than that of any other. It strikes at the root of the evil. To remedy the abuses of legislation, before we annihilate the propensities by which they are produced, is to suppose, that by taking away the effect, the cause will cease to operate. But the efficacy of this system depends entirely on the proselytism of individuals, and grounds its merits, as a benefit to the community, upon the total change of the dietetic habits in its members. It proceeds securely from a number of particular cases to one that is universal, and has this advantage over the contrary mode, that one error does not invalidate all that has gone before.

Let not too much however be expected from this system. The healthiest among us is not exempt from hereditary disease. The most symmetrical, athletic, and long-lived, is a being inexpressibly inferior to what he would have been, had not the unnatural habits of his ancestors accumulated for him a certain portion of malady and deformity. In the most perfect specimen of civilized man, something is still found wanting by the physiological critic. Can a return to nature, then, instantaneously eradicate predispositions that have been slowly taking root in the silence of innumerable ages?—Indubitably not. All that I contend for is, that from the moment of the relinquishing all unnatural habits, no new disease is generated; and that the predisposition to hereditary maladies gradually perishes, for want of its accustomed supply. In cases of consumption, cancer, gout, asthma, and scrofula, such is the invariable tendency of a diet of vegetables and pure water.

Those who may be induced by these remarks to give the vegetable system a fair trial, should, in the first place, date the commencement of their practice from the moment of their conviction. All depends upon breaking through a pernicious habit resolutely and at once. Dr. Trotter† asserts, that no drunkard

* It has come under the author's experience, that some of the workmen on an embankment in North Wales, who, in consequence of the inability of the proprietor to pay them, seldom received their wages, have supported large families by cultivating small spots of sterile ground by moonlight. In the notes to Pratt's poem, "Bread, or the Poor," is an account of an industrious labourer, who, by working in a small garden, before and after his day's task, attained to an enviable state of independence.

† See Trotter on the Nervous Temperament.

was ever reformed by gradually relinquishing his dram. Animal flesh, in its effects on the human stomach, is analogous to a dram. It is similar to the kind, though differing in the degree, of its operation. The proselyte to a pure diet must be warned to expect a temporary diminution of muscular strength. The subtraction of a powerful stimulus will suffice to account for this event. But it is only temporary, and is succeeded by an equable capability for exertion, far surpassing his former various and fluctuating strength. Above all, he will acquire an easiness of breathing, by which such exertion is performed with a remarkable exemption from that painful and difficult panting now felt by almost every one, after hastily climbing an ordinary mountain. He will be equally capable of bodily exertion, or mental application, after as before his simple meal. He will feel none of the narcotic effects of ordinary diet. Irritability, the direct consequence of exhausting stimuli, would yield to the power of natural and tranquil impulses. He will no longer pine under the lethargy of ennui, that unconquerable weariness of life, more to be dreaded than death itself. He will escape the epidemic madness, which broods over its own injurious notions of the Deity, and "realizes the hell that priests and beldams feign." Every man forms as it were his god from his own character; to the divinity of one of simple habits no offering would be more acceptable than the happiness of his creatures. He would be incapable of hating or persecuting others for the love of God. He will find, moreover, a system of simple diet to be a system of perfect epicurism. He will no longer be incessantly occupied in blunting and destroying those organs from which he expects his gratification. The pleasures of taste to be derived from a dinner of potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, lettuces, with a desert of apples, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, raspberries, and, in winter, oranges, apples and pears, is far greater than is supposed. Those who wait until they can eat this plain fare with the sauce of appetite will scarcely join with the hypocritical sensualist at a lord-mayor's feast, who declaims against the pleasures of the table. Solomon kept a thousand concubines, and owned in despair that all was vanity. The man whose happiness is constituted by the society of one amiable woman, would find some difficulty in sympathizing with the disappointment of this venerable debauchee.

I address myself not only to the young enthusiast, the ardent devotee of truth and virtue, the pure and passionate moralist, yet unvitiated by the contagion of the world. He will embrace a pure system, from its abstract truth, its beauty, its simplicity, and its promise of wide extended benefit; unless custom has turned poison into food, he will hate the brutal pleasures of the chase by instinct; it will be a contemplation full of horror and disappointment to his mind, that beings capable of the gentlest and most admirable sympathies, should take delight in the death-pangs and last convulsions of dying animals. The elderly

man, whose youth has been poisoned by intemperance, or who has lived with apparent moderation, and is afflicted with a variety of painful maladies, would find his account in a beneficial change, produced without the risk of poisonous medicines. The mother, to whom the perpetual restlessness of disease, and unaccountable deaths incident to her children, are the causes of incurable unhappiness, would on this diet experience the satisfaction of beholding their perpetual health and natural playfulness.* The most valuable lives are daily destroyed by diseases, that it is dangerous to palliate and impossible to cure by medicine. How much longer will man continue to pimp for the gluttony of death, his most insidious, implacable, and eternal foe ?

“ You apply the term wild to lions, panthers, and serpents, yet in your own savage slaughters, you far surpass them in ferocity, for the blood shed by them is a matter of necessity, and requisite for their subsistence.

* * * * *

That man is not by nature destined to devour animal food, is evident from the construction of the human frame, which bears no resemblance to wild beasts, or birds of prey. Man is not provided with claws or talons, with sharpness of fang, or tusk, so well adapted to tear and lacerate : nor is his stomach so well braced and muscular, nor his animal spirits so warm as to enable him to digest this solid mass of animal flesh. On the contrary, nature has made his teeth smooth, his mouth narrow, and his tongue soft ; and has contrived, by the slowness of his digestion, to divert him from devouring a species of food so ill adapted to his frame and constitution.

But if you still maintain, that such is your natural mode of subsistence, then follow nature in your mode of killing your prey, and employ neither knife, hammer, or hatchet, but like wolves, bears, and lions, seize an ox with your teeth, grasp a boar round the body, or tear asunder a lamb or a hare, and, like the savage tribe, devour them still panting in the agonies of death.

* * * * *

* See Mr. Newton's book. His children are the most beautiful and healthy creatures it is possible to conceive ; the girls are perfect models for a sculptor ; their dispositions are also the most gentle and conciliating : the judicious treatment which they experience in other points, may be a correlative cause of this. In the first five years of their life, of 18,000 children that are born, 7,500 die of various diseases ; and how many more of those that survive are rendered miserable by maladies not immediately mortal ? The quality and quantity of a woman's milk are materially injured by the use of dead flesh. In an island, near Iceland, where no vegetables are to be got, the children invariably die of tetanus, before they are three weeks old, and the population is supplied from the main land.—*Sir G. Mackenzie's Hist. of Iceland*. See also *Emile*, chap. i. p. 53, 54, 56.

We carry our luxury still farther, by the variety of sauces and seasonings which we add to our beastly banquets, mixing together oil, wine, honey, pickles, vinegar, and Syrian and Arabian ointments and perfumes, as if we intended to bury and embalm the carcasses on which we feed. The difficulty of digesting such a mass of matter reduced in our stomachs to a state of liquefaction and putrefaction, is the source of endless disorders in the human frame.

First of all the wild mischievous animals were selected for food, and then the birds and fishes were dragged to slaughter; next the human appetite directed itself against the laborious ox, the useful and fleece-bearing sheep, and the cock, the guardian of the house. At last, by this preparatory discipline, man became matured for human massacres, slaughters, and wars.

THE END.

LIST OF BOOKS,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. WATSON, 3, QUEEN'S HEAD PASSAGE,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

Just Published, in One Volume, cloth, lettered, price 3s. 6d.

The Purgatory of-Suicides, a Prison Rhyme, in Ten Books, with Notes. By Thomas Cooper, the Chartist. To be had in Six Parts, at Sixpence, or in Eighteen Numbers at Twopence each.

Remains of Charles Reece Pemberton, with a fine portrait, 1 thick vol. cloth lettered 6 0

In Two Volumes, neat cloth boards and lettered, price Six Shillings and Sixpence, the Fourth Edition of

AN ENQUIRY concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE, and its Influence on Morals and Happiness. By William Godwin. To be had in 11 Parts at Sixpence each, or in 33 Nos. at Twopence.

Mirabaud's System of Nature, 2 vols. in 1, cloth, lettered ... 5 0
To be had in 13 Parts at Fourpence each.

Discussion on the Existence of God and the Authenticity of the Bible, between Origen Bachelier and Robert Dale Owen, 1 vol. cloth boards and lettered 4 6

Discussion on the Authenticity of the Bible, between O. Bachelier, and R. D. Owen, 1 vol. cloth boards, lettered.... 3 2
Ditto, in a wrapper..... 2 8

Discussion on the Existence of God, between O. Bachelier and R. D. Owen, 1 vol. cloth boards and lettered 1 10
Ditto, in a wrapper..... 1 4
To be had also in 8 Parts, at 6d. each, or in 24 Nos. at 2d. each.

Volney's Ruins of Empires and Law of Nature; 1 vol. cloth boards and lettered, with Three Engravings..... 3 0
To be had in Parts at Sixpence, and in Nos. at Twopence.

Volney's Lectures on History, cloth boards 1 6
Ditto, in a wrapper..... 1 0

Volney's Law of Nature 0 4

Sketch of the Life of Volney 0 2

Miss Wright's Popular Lectures, 1 vol. cloth bds. and lettered 3 0
To be had in Five Parts, at Sixpence each.

Miss Wright's Fables..... 0 3

Biography, Notes, &c. of Frances Wright 0 4

Political Letters, by ditto 0 6

Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions, 1 vol. cloth boards and lettered..... 3 0

PAINÉ'S WORKS.

Painé's Theological Works, in 1 vol. cloth boards and lettered 3 0
To be had in 15 Numbers at Twopence each, or in 5 Parts at Sixpence each.

Painé's Political Works, vol. 1, cloth boards and lettered ... 3 0
Ditto, vol. 2. 3 0
To be had in separate pamphlets, as follows—

— Rights of Man, ditto 1 3

— Common Sense, ditto 0 6

— Letter to the Abbé Raynal, ditto 0 6

— Letters to the Citizens of the United States of America 0 4

— Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance 0 3

— Agrarian Justice 0 2

Books published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head, Passage.

<i>Paine's Public Good</i>	0 4
—— <i>Dissertation on First Principles of Government</i>	0 2
—— <i>Letter to Camille Jordan, on Priests, Bells, and Public Worship</i>	0 1
—— <i>Reply to the Bishop of Llandaff</i>	0 2
—— <i>Discourse to the Society of Theophilanthropists at Paris</i>	0 1
—— <i>Life, by the Editor of the National</i>	0 6
—— <i>Portrait, engraved on Steel</i>	0 6
—— <i>Address to the People of France on the Abolition of Royalty</i>	0 2
TRACTS BY ROBERT DALE OWEN—	
<i>Popular Tracts in one vol., cloth boards and lettered</i>	2 6
<i>or in separate Tracts at the following prices.</i>	
<i>Tracts on Republican Government and National Education</i>	0 3
<i>Influence of the Clerical Profession</i>	0 3
<i>Sermons on Loyalty, Free Inquiry, &c.</i>	0 3
<i>Hopes and Destinies of the Human Species</i>	0 2
<i>Address on Free Inquiry</i>	0 2
<i>Darby and Susan; a tale of Old England</i>	0 2
<i>Wealth and Misery</i>	0 2
<i>Situations: Lawyers, Clergy, Physicians, Men, and Women.</i>	0 2
<i>Galileo and the Inquisition</i>	0 2
<i>Lecture on Consistency</i>	0 2
<i>Prossimo's Experience, &c. &c.</i>	0 2
<i>Moral Physiology; a brief and plain treatise on the Population Question</i>	0 6
<i>Neurology. An Account of some Experiments in Cerebral Physiology</i>	0 2
<i>Shelley's Queen Mab; with all the Notes, 1 vol. cloth boards.</i>	1 6
<i>Ditto in a wrapper</i>	1 0
<i>Shelley's Masque of Anarchy, with a Preface by Leigh Hunt</i>	0 3
<i>Sketch of the Life of P. B. Shelley</i>	0 2
<i>Progressive Exercises. By W. Hill.</i>	1 0
<i>Rational School Grammar. By W. Hill.</i>	1 0
<i>Companion to the Rational School Grammar. By W. Hill.</i>	1 0
<i>Grammatical Text Book. By W. Hill.</i>	0 6
<i>Etymological Expositor. By W. Hill.</i>	1 0
<i>The National, with 27 Wood Engravings, 1 vol. 8vo., cloth bds.</i>	5 0
<i>Palmer's Principles of Nature, cloth boards, lettered</i>	2 0
<i>Ditto ditto, in a wrapper</i>	1 6
<i>Bailey's Monthly Messenger, 1 vol. cloth boards</i>	1 6
<i>Carpenter's Political Text Book, 1 vol. cloth boards</i>	2 6
<i>John Clarke's Letters to Dr. Adam Clarke, on the Life, Miracles, &c. of Jesus Christ, 1 vol. cloth boards</i>	5 0
<i>To be had also in 37 Numbers at Three halfpence each.</i>	
<i>Bible of Reason, 1 vol. cloth boards and lettered</i>	7 6
<i>To be had also in Parts and Numbers.</i>	
<i>Hume's Essay on Miracles</i>	0 3
<i>The New Ecce Homo, 1 vol. cloth boards</i>	3 0
<i>Buonarotti's History of Babeuf's Conspiracy for Equality, 1 vol. cloth boards</i>	4 0
<i>The Minstrel's Song, and the Woodman's Song. The poetry and melody by Thomas Cooper. Arranged by S. D. Collet</i>	0 6
<i>Human Origin of Christianity</i>	2 6
<i>Hammond's Answer to Dr. Priestley on the Existence of God</i>	1 0

Books Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage.

<i>History of the Marseillais, and the Origin of the Marseillaise Hymn, from Lamartine's History of the Girondists. Also, the Chant of the Girondins, with the Music, and Prose Translations of the Hymns. By J. D. Collet. Price One Penny.</i>	
Christianity proved Idolatry. By C. Southwell	0 6
Socialism Made Easy. By C. Southwell.....	0 2
Difficulties of Christianity. By C. Southwell	1 0
Apology for Atheism. By C. Southwell	1 0
Rev. R. Taylor's Diegesis, 1 vol. cloth boards	5 0
————— First Missionary Oration	0 3
————— Trial, with Portrait	1 0
————— Ditto, without Portrait	0 6
————— Nintieth Oration.....	0 6
————— Liturgy	0 6
————— Portrait	0 3
Ensor's Review of the Miracles	1 6
Cooper's Holy Scriptures Analyzed	0 8
————— Free Agency versus Orthodoxy	0 3
————— Infidel's Text Book, 1 vol. cloth, lettered	2 6
Ditto, in Thirteen Numbers, at Twopence each.	
The Scripturian's Creed. By Citizen Davies	0 2
Theology Displayed. By S. Curtis. In a wrapper, 9d. Bds.	1 0
Boulanger's Critical Examination of the Life of St. Paul ...	0 6
The Free Inquirer. By Peter Annett	0 6
Freret's Letter from Thrasybulus to Leucippe	0 6
Lord Chesterfield's Ears. By Voltaire	0 2
Thompson's Enquiry into the Distribution of Wealth, 1 vol.	5 0
————— Appeal of Women, in a wrapper	1 6
————— Labour Rewarded, in a wrapper	1 0
Mackintosh's Electrical Theory of the Universe, 1 vol. clth letterd.	6 0
Mackintosh's Enquiry into the Nature of Responsibility ...	1 4
————— on the Being and Attributes of God	0 8
Devil Dissected, a Lecture, by R. Buchanan.....	0 3
Hollick and Baylee's Discussion on the Bible	0 3
Practical Grammar. By G. J. Holyoake. 1 vol. cloth lettered	1 6
Holyoake's Hand Book of Grammar.....	1 0
Holyoake's Grammar and Hand-Book.....	2 6
Holyoake's Logic of Facts, 1 vol.	1 6
Holyoake's Mathematics no Mystery; or the Beauties and Uses of Euclid, 1 vol. cloth boards, with Eight Plates	2 6
Rationalism. A Treatise for the Times. By G. J. Holyoake.	0 6
Value of Biography. By G. J. Holyoake	0 2
The Reasoner, vols. 1 and 2, at 4s. 6d. each, vols. 3 and 4, at 5s. each. Published also in Weekly Numbers, at Twopence each.	
The Republican, Monthly, at Twopence. Nos. 1 to 7, are now ready.	
The People's Charter	0 1
Cain; a Mystery. By Lord Byron	0 6
Bronterre's Life of Robespierre, vol. 1, cloth boards.....	6 0
To be had in Parts at 1s., or in Numbers at Threepence each.	
Haslam's Letters to the Clergy of all Denominations. Complete in 1 vol., cloth boards, 2s. 6d.—stitched.....	2 0
To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny each.	
Haslam's Letters to the Bishop of Exeter. In 1 vol., cloth boards, 2s. 6d.—stitched	2 0
To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny each.	

Books Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage.

<i>Ecce Homo, a Critical Inquiry into the History of Jesus Christ</i> , 1 vol. 8vo.....	4	0
<i>Labour's Wrongs and Labours Remedy</i> . By J. F. Bray. 1 vol	2	0
<i>Christian Mystery and other Tracts</i>	0	3
<i>How did England become an Oligarchy?</i> By J. Duncan, Esq.	1	0
<i>Richard Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry</i> . The 3 parts in 1 vol. cloth lettered	6	0
<i>The Connection between Geology and the Pentateuch, in a Letter to Professor Silliman</i> . By Thomas Cooper, M.D. To which is added an Appendix.....	0	9
<i>The Right of Free Discussion</i> . By Thomas Cooper, M.D....	0	3
<i>Cerebral Physiology & Materialism</i> . By W. C. Engledue, M.D.	0	4
<i>Lawrence's Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man</i> . 1 vol., cloth boards, with 12 plates.....	4	0
<i>Diderot's Thoughts on Religion</i>	0	1
<i>Fruits of Philosophy</i> . By C. Knowlton, M.D.	0	6
<i>Notes on the Population Question</i> . By Anti-Marcus ...	0	6
<i>Etzler's Paradise, within the reach of all Men</i> , 1 vol. boards	1	6
Ditto ditto, wrapper	1	0
<i>Paradise Regained; or the Great Dragon cast out</i> , 1 vol. bds. wrapper	1	6
<i>Yahoo, a Satirical Poem, in a wrapper</i> 1s. 8d., or 1 vol. bds.	2	0
<i>The Three Impostors</i>	1	0
<i>Modern Slavery</i> . By the Abbé de la Mennais	0	4
<i>Robert Owen's Book of the New Moral World</i> . In 7 Parts	9	6
Ditto bound in 1 vol. cloth lettered.....	11	0
———— <i>Lectures on Marriage</i>	1	0
———— <i>Development, or principles of Home Colonization</i> . 1 vol.	3	6
———— <i>Lectures on a Rational State of Society, in Answer to the Bishop of Exeter</i>	3	0
———— <i>12 Lectures on an entire New State of Society</i> .	3	6
———— <i>Signs of the Times</i>	0	2
———— <i>Address to Socialists</i>	0	2
———— <i>Outlines of the Rational System</i>	0	2
———— <i>Manifesto (Seventh Edition)</i>	1	0
———— <i>Discussion with the Rev. Wm. Legg</i>	0	6
———— <i>Discussion with the J. Brindley, at Bristol</i> ..	0	6
———— <i>1st Lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, London</i>	0	3
———— <i>Address on the Opening of the New Lanark Institution</i>	0	6
<i>Charta Religionem; or, a Chart of the Sects and Denominations into which the Christian World is Divided</i> . A large sheet. 6d.		
<i>F. O'Connor on the Management of Small Farms</i> . 1 vol. ...	2	6
<i>The Labourer</i> , monthly 6d. Vols. 1 and 2, each	3	6
<i>Richardson's Annual Black Book</i>	0	3
<i>Richardson's Blue Book of the Commons</i>	0	6
<i>The People's Press</i> , vol. 1, cloth boards	3	0
Or in 12 Numbers at Twopence.		
Ditto, published monthly (post free)	0	1½
<i>The Odd Fellow's Chronicle</i> (post free) fortnightly	0	1½
Vol. 1, cloth lettered, 3s. Vols. 2 and 3, ditto, each	2	6
Vols. 1 and 2, bound together	5	0
<i>Social Reformers' Cabinet Library</i> . By J. N. Bailey. 1 vol. cloth lettered	6	0
(About a dozen complete copies are all that remain unsold.)		
<i>Social Reformers' Cabinet Library</i> , Nos. 2 to 9, at each....		6



PR
5417
A1
1847

Shelley, Percy Bysshe
Queen Mab

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

